

Leader Pardons, Commutes Prison Terms of 65 Female Inmates

TEHRAN — On the occasion of the birth anniversary of the Holy Prophet's daughter, Hazrat Fatima al-Zahra (SA), Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyed Ali Khamenei pardoned or commuted the prison terms of 65 female inmates.

The amnesty was proposed by head of the Judiciary Ayatollah Mohammad Yazdi and accepted by the Leader.

(IRNA)



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Sudan, Uganda, Iran, Malawi Quadrilateral Meeting to Open Today

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN — The quadrilateral meeting among Sudan, Uganda, Iran and Malawi is to open in Tehran today, said the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

The meeting aims to pave the way for the normalization of friendly ties between Sudan and Uganda, and to ease the border tensions between the two African nations.

(Contd on Pg. 14)

KDP Objects to Key Points of Ankara Accord

DUBAI — The Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) on Saturday raised objections to key points of the U.S.-brokered agreement with a rival Kurdish faction but said it would respect a cease-fire in northern Iraq.

The KDP of Massud Barzani said the final communique released following two days of peace talks in Ankara with the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) was issued before it had been reviewed by the KDP leadership.

"The political bureau was due to forward its observations prior to publication of the communique," the KDP said in a statement. "The participants did not wait for our response and notes and issued the communique."

The KDP said it would however respect five of the 22 points in the agreement drawn up at talks Wednesday and Thursday that were also attended by British and Turkish diplomats as well as representatives of north Iraq's Turkman minority.

"Deciding on other issues shall wait for the return of our delegation and the result of discussion of the issues in the Parliament, the regional government, the allied parties and our party committees," the KDP said.

It listed the five points it agreed upon as the following:

— Commitment to the cease-fire and the continuation of talks.

— Ensuring that essential services such as water, electricity, fuel, medical supplies and food "shall not be disrupted for political reasons."

— Exchange of captives, the release of detainees and the return of remains of those killed in the fighting.

— To cease media attacks against each other.

— A demarcation line based on positions as of midnight on October 23, 1996.

The participants in the peace talks are scheduled to meet again in Ankara on November 15 for a second round of negotiations.

The KDP has yet to agree on several key points, notably the sharing of an estimated $50 million in annual revenues from border trade. The issue has been at the heart of the conflict with the PUK over the last two years.

(AFP)

Egyptian Paper Urges UAE to "Buy French," Not American

CAIRO — An Egyptian government weekly urged the United Arab Emirates (UAE) on Saturday to buy fighter planes from France and not the United States as a show of support for Paris' Middle East policies.

Akhbar al-Yom said UAE President Sheikh Zayed ibn Sultan al-Nahayan should buy 80 Rafale aircraft from France instead of F-16s from the United States.

"A decision by Sheikh Zayed to make this purchase from the country led by President Jacques Chirac would be supported, welcomed and appreciated by all Arabs," the weekly said in an editorial.

Such a move, it added, "could lead our superpower friend the United States to re-examine several questions previously considered taboo," a reference to U.S. support for Israel.

(Contd on Pg.14)

Birth Anniversary of Hazrat Fatima (SA) Celebrated

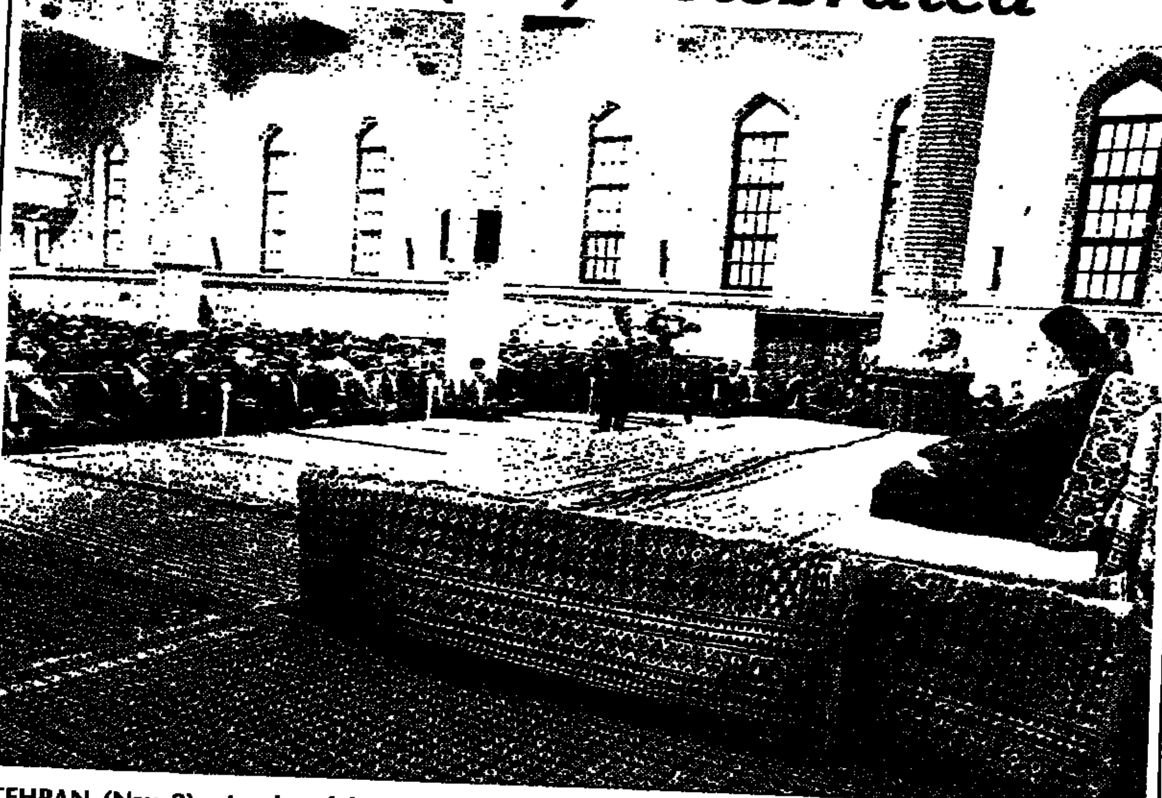


Photo: Kaveh Ahmadi

TEHRAN (Nov. 2) – Leader of the Islamic Revolution, Ayatollah Seyed Ali Khamenei receives a group of poets on the occasion of the auspicious anniversary of the blessed Lady of Islam, Hazrat Fatima (SA). President Akbar Hashemi's wife awards 4 model women with medals of merit, appreciating their devotions and rel... al affairs.



Photo: Mojtaba Takin

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN — On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Hazrat Fatima (SA), daughter of Prophet Mohammad (S) and of Founder of the Islamic Republic the late Imam Khomeini, a special ceremony was held in the presence of Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyed Ali Khamenei here on Saturday.

A group of poets recited poems eulogizing the lady of Islam, Hazrat Fatima (SA), also the wife of Imam Ali (AS), the First Imam of the Infallible Household of the Prophet (S). Speeches were also delivered on the life and lofty personality of the holy Prophet's daughter.

(Contd on Pg.14)

Dostam Calls For "Moderate Islamic Regime" in Kabul

Compiled From Dispatches

TEHRAN — Afghan warlord Abdul Rashid Dostam has called for a "moderate Islamic regime" in Kabul and said the anti-Taleban alliance "accepts no plan before the total withdrawal" of the fundamentalist militia from the capital, a report said Saturday.

Speaking to a journalist from the Iranian newspaper *Jomhouri-Eslami* from his stronghold of Mazar-i-Sharif, Dostam also criticized Pakistan's support for the Taleban, saying Islamabad was acting as "representatives" of the militia.

The anti-Taleban alliance, which also includes forces loyal to ousted President Burhanuddin Rabbani, contends Pakistan is providing material support to the Taleban, a charge Islamabad denies.

Speaking to the Iranian newspaper, Dostam reiterated his charges that Pakistani tanks and aircraft were supporting Taleban in combat near Kabul, Kandahar in southwestern Afghanistan and Jalalabad, 150 kilometers (90 miles) from Kabul.

An Afghan opposition alliance jet belonging to Uzbek warlord Abdul Rashid Dostam, which bombed Kabul, was shot down, the Taleban radio claimed Saturday.

A jet from the anti-Taleban Supreme Council for the Defense of Afghanistan was brought down over Kabul on Thursday, said radio Shariat.

The anti-Taleban alliance is made up of the ex-Kabul government forces of ousted President Burhanuddin Rabbani and Dostam's powerful Uzbek faction.

The radio said the jet was "hit by a guided ground-to-air missile" fired by Taleban gunners and the pilot perished in flames when the jet crashed in the Koh Daman mountain range to the northwest of Kabul, the radio said.

The reported shooting down of the aircraft could not be independently confirmed.

Afghan civilians fled to Kabul

(Contd on Pg.14)

Cultural Objectives Should Be in Line with Islamic Ideals

POURNEJATI

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN — Deputy Chairman of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB) and member of the Public Culture Council, Ahmad Pournejati, in an exclusive interview with the *Tehran Times* elaborated on the cultural policies of the country, saying that the increasing growth in the country's public culture has been remarkable.

He added that the nature of cultural objective has deeply changed during the post-Revolution era and that further collective efforts should be made to lead cultural objectives to the holy ideals of the Islamic Revolution.

He further said that the cultural norms of society reflect the ideology and the people's way of thinking, that after the victory of the Islamic Revolution these norms began to be in line with the ideals of the revolution.

Touching on the main functions of the Public Culture Council as a decision-making body in cultural fields, he said that accurate evaluation of the current cultural status of the society enables the council to take important steps toward leading the society into the appropriate cultural condition.

As for a practical way to improve public culture, Pournejati said that the dissemination of the written culture through publishing

(Contd on Pg.14)

Yugoslavs Prepare for First Post-War Elections

BELGRADE — Voters in Federal Republic of Yugoslavia go to the polls today for the first elections since the war in Bosnia ended and a month after the international economic sanctions were lifted.

All will be voting in municipal elections and for the house of representatives of the fry (Serbia and Montenegro) Parliament, while Montenegrins will vote for a Parliament of their tiny republic.

Organization for European Security and Cooperation (OSCE) observers will monitor the legislative elections, OSCE officials told AFP.

Faced with first opinion polls giving it a relatively weak 25 to 30 percent of the vote, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic's Socialist Party (SPS) has formed an alliance with the Yugoslav left group led by his wife, Mira

(Contd on Pg.14)

Lebanon Uncovers Mossad "Terrorist" Network

BEIRUT — The Lebanese authorities have uncovered a "terrorist" network allegedly recruited by the Israeli secret service Mossad to carry out assassinations and bombing attempts in Lebanon, a Beirut daily said Saturday.

A Lebanese-Armenian in his thirties, who was not identified, was arrested in a police raid on his home in Beirut's eastern suburb of Burj Hammoud, *An Nahar* said.

The newspaper said documents seized at his residence revealed his connection with the Mossad and meetings with Israeli secret service agents in the occupied border zone of southern Lebanon.

It said the man had recruited four "collaborators" who accompanied him to meetings with Mossad officers in the border zone, with the aim of setting up a "network to carry out explosions and assassinations against Muslim movements."

(Contd on Pg.14)

هكذا من الأصل

TEHRAN TIMES

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In the Name of Allah

And certainly We overtook Firon's people with droughts and diminution of fruits that they may be mindful.

(HOLY QORAN)(7:130)

OPINION

Takeover of U.S. Espionage Den: Milestone in Iranian History

Today is the anniversary of one of the most important events in the recent history of this country. On November third, 1979 the U.S. den of corruption and espionage, wrongly called 'embassy', was taken by the brave and ardent Iranian students who were followers of the late Imam Khomeini's revolutionary line. Incidentally, November third was also the anniversary of sending the late leader into exile by the tyrannical Pahlavi regime.

The takeover of the U.S embassy was a proper act which conveyed some important messages in itself. First of all, the act was not in contravention of the international law, but a protest against the exploitation of the international law by the U.S. itself. Indeed, the arrogant attitude of the U.S. toward other countries stems from its military and economic supremacy, demanding obedience from other countries.

While intervention in other countries' internal affairs is condemned worldwide, the U.S. was for a long time boasting of its premeditated coup in Iran in 1953, expounding on how it toppled the legitimate Iranian government. No doubt such flagrant intervention is not justified by any internationally recognized rules and principles.

In the second place, by discovering lots of documents during the takeover of the U.S. embassy, the students proved that the premises were in fact used for espionage purposes, not representing the U.S. administration.

And thirdly, the act was in defiance of the then existing world order that had divided the globe into two spheres, the oppressors and the oppressed. The Islamic Republic of Iran rose against such a division and enlightened the mind of oppressed people worldwide.

It should be noted that the nation took the only possible measure in order to safeguard its sovereignty and make the world sense its anger at the oppressive policies of the U.S. It was admitted even by the enemies of Iran that during the period the U.S. spies were kept by the revolutionary students, they were well treated due to the Iranian people's hospitality and their benevolence and mercy arising from their Islamic beliefs. The Iranian people also conveyed the message to the world that, under the Islamic government, everybody, even the agents of the global arrogance, should receive a human treatment.

The resistance of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the U.S. hegemony made the oppressed nations across the world realize that the U.S. is not an invincible power.

Besides, the U.S. has never tried to express goodwill toward other nations, particularly the Iranians, and improve its already tarnished image in the world. Instead, it has always taken every possible adverse measure against the Islamic government. Even the Iraqi regime was urged by the U.S government to wage its full-scale war against Iran.

However, Iran has demonstrated that by reliance on their faith and determination, the nations can achieve their rights and put an end to foreign domination, the great devotion and self-sacrifice of the Iranian people during the eight-year sacred defense setting a good example in this regard.

It has frequently been reiterated by the Islamic Republic of Iran that there is no animosity between the Iranian and American nations, and that the existing conflict is in fact between the Iranians and the U.S. government due to the latter's unfair attitudes and hegemonic policies. There is no doubt that any nation is entitled to enjoy independence in all its aspects even if it is not in line with the U.S. policies.

The revolutionary action of the Iranian students on November third ushered in a new era of resistance to the global arrogance among the oppressed nations, underlining that if they try to further their own interests, they can lay the foundation for their independence. As a matter of fact, the small nations are by no means obliged to obey and tread on the heels of the big powers. The Islamic Republic of Iran, as late Imam Khomeini said in one of his messages, will not establish relations with the United States unless the latter forgoes its hegemonic and oppressive policies.

Leader's Message on Graduation at IKERI

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN- The Leader of the Islamic Revolution, Ayatollah Seyed Ali Khamenei, in a message issued here yesterday expressed pleasure over the graduation of a group of students from the Imam Khomeini Educational and Research Institute (IKERI). The institute enables the students at Qom Islamic Seminary to benefit from the rich spiritual assets and increase their knowledge of different Islamic subjects.

The grand ayatollah also underscored the need for more attention to new methods and efficient innovative instruments conducive to the lofty tasks shouldered by the Islamic theological schools.

The Leader added that the disregard of this significant task at this crucial juncture will inflict irreparable damage on the dissemination of religious knowledge and Islamic faith.

Elsewhere in his message, Ayatollah Khamenei noted that the Qom Islamic Seminary, which offers religious teachings and conducts research work at an advanced level, should also avail itself of the centers applying new research and training methods, thus adding to its new findings in the area of humanities.

He stressed that the IKERI will definitely add luster to the well-known Qom Islamic Seminary, helping the Muslim people of Iran and even those in other Islamic countries to benefit from its blessings in the near future.

"The first steps in this direction have been taken and it is hoped that such a trend will be everlasting," the Leader concluded.

Kazakhstan Praises Iran's Attempt to End Afghan Crisis

ALMATY — Kazakh deputy foreign minister here Friday praised Iran's initiative in hosting the conference on Afghanistan in Tehran last week.

Speaking to foreign diplomats and reporters here, the deputy minister who attended the Tehran meet on behalf of his government, termed the talks and achievements of the conference important.

He said all the participants in the conference believed that the current confrontations in Afghanistan should be resolved through negotiation, reconciliation and participation of all political parties and groups.

(IRNA)

Iran Welcomes Cooperation With UN Agencies on Women's Affairs



TEHRAN — Foreign Ministry official Ms. Fatima Hashemi Friday outlined measures taken by the Islamic Republic to upgrade the status of women and implement the Beijing approvals.

Making the remark in her meetings in New York with several UN officials on the sideline of the Third Committee of the General Assemnly, she welcomed Iran's cooperation with the relevant departments of the UN.

Hashemi who is head of the Department for Women's social and International Affairs of the Iranian Foreign Ministry also briefed the officials on a seminar titled "Women in Contemporary Cinema" and an educational workshop on convention to remove discrimination against women, to be held by the non-governmental organizations of women in Tehran.

Welcoming the workshop, head of the UN Department for Advancement of Women Angela King pledged to provide the necessary assistance.

The head of the Committee for Elimination of Discrimination Against Women also welcomed holding of the seminar and the workshop in Tehran and accepted Hashemi's invitation to attend.

(IRNA)

Promotion of Tehran-Bucharest Ties Called For

VIENNA — President Ion Iliescu of Romania on Friday called for promotion of Tehran-Bucharest ties.

The president made the remark when receiving the credentials of the Iranian Ambassador to Bucharest Mohammad Reza Morshedzadeh.

He also praised Iran's cooperation in resolving problems on the way of bilateral relations.

(IRNA)

Iranian, Sudanese Foreign Ministers Meet

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN — Regional and international issues as well as the enhancement of Tehran-Khartoum bilateral relations were discussed in a meeting between the Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati and his Sudanese counterpart Ali Othman Muhammad Taha here Saturday.

In the meeting, the two sides reviewed the latest developments in Africa, Afghanistan and other crisis-ridden countries.

Referring to the recent meeting of foreign ministers of Iran, Sudan, Uganda and Malawi, Muhammad Taha praised the Islamic Republic's mediation efforts to settle disputes between Sudan and Uganda.

He stressed that Sudan is determined to implement agreements reached during the meeting, and is willing to maintain peace and security and establish cordial relations with Uganda.

Alluding to Iran-Sudan joint economic commissions, the Sudanese minister called for Iran's cooperation in the implementation of development projects in his country.

For his part, Velayati expressed satisfaction over President Rafsanjani's recent visit to Khartoum, calling the outcome of the visit fruitful and valuable. He also hoped that Iran's mediation would bring peace and calm to the sensitive region of Africa.

Stressing the necessity to end disputes between Sudan and Uganda, the Iranian foreign minister said that the Islamic Republic of Iran will spare no effort in resolving the two countries' problems.

He expressed Iran's readiness to strengthen economic cooperation with Sudan within the framework of the joint economic commissions.

Iran's UN Envoy Calls For a Balance Between General Assembly, SC

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Iran's Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, Majid Takht Ravanchi said here Friday that establishing a new balance between the General Assembly and the Security Council in filling the existing gap between the member states and the council is vital.

Addressing the 51st session of the UN General Assembly on matters related to the Security Council, he termed the discussions on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council as positive.

"The council should ensure the participation of member states in the decision-making process so that its moral legitimacy be fully retained," he noted.

He further told the session, "The view of the large majority of the members on the need for curtailing and rationalizing the veto power, a privilege which has really lost its raison d'etre, is now clear more than ever before. In our view, it is now the time for appraising the past and preparing the ground for progress in the future deliberations of the working group which is to continue its work."

Referring to usefulness of the discussions on the reform of the Security Council, Takht Ravanchi said that it is now evident that progress in the course of the reform largely depends on a strong political will to be shown by all members, particularly by the permanent members of the council.

On the other hand, he said, the discussions to date have revealed some of the flaws and deficiencies of the council, especially in its working methods. Some of these flaws have been with the council since the very beginning of its establishment.

"In response to these discussions, the Security Council has taken some incremental steps to improve its working methods. Those steps should be institutionalized, and further initiatives ought to be taken in light of the suggestions and proposals introduced by member states to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the council.

The Iranian envoy further said that there is a general agreement that the membership of the Security Council should be expanded to ensure equitable and balanced representation in the council.

To make the council more representative, various proposals have so far been introduced, each representing a philosophy of thought and interests of some members. He noted that unlike the question of reforming the council's working methods which only has sporadic opposition by some of the permanent members of the council, the question of increasing the membership of the council is more complex and controversial.

"The emerging view which seems to be a way out of this

(Contd on Pg 15)

Over 10,500 Iraqi Refugees Return Home

TEHRAN — Out of 85,500 Iraqi Kurdish people who have taken refuge to Iran, more than 10,500 refugees have returned to their home country so far, an Interior Ministry official said Saturday.

Ahmad Hosseini, director general of the Organization for Expatriates and Refugees Affairs of the Interior ministry added that Iran has provided all facilities including foodstuff and other necessities for the refugees who volunteered to return home.

In case the crisis continues in northern Iraq, he said, the transfer of refugees from the buffer zone on border regions to camps will be possible if only necessary facilities and credits are provided by international organizations.

So far Rls.70,000 million has been disbursed for construction of camps, erection of tents, distribution of blankets, foodstuff, garments and construction of medical centers. Only Rls.15,000 million of this amount was financed by the United Nations, he said.

Hosseini said that at present $14 million is needed to construct shelters for the Iraqi Kurdish refugees currently residing in Iran.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in a recent meeting in Geneva has allocated $14.214 million for protection of refugees residing in Iran and $16.403 million for their return to their home countries.

The recent meeting of the United Nations Food Program in



Italy also approved allocation of $120.8 million for implementation of food programs for Afghan and Iraqi refugees, which is enough only for 90,000 refugees stationed at the camps.

(Contd on Pg 15)

Opportunities in Iran's Electricity Industry Reported

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN - A new report has been produced by FT Energy Publishing on the power sector in Iran to meet the growing international interest in the range of opportunities presented.

It comes as the electricity industry is experiencing rapid development, with power generation increasing by 63 percent in the Iran's First-Five Year Plan (1989-93) and predicts that the trend is set to continue as demand outstrips supply, IRNA reported.

The report provides a comprehensive overview of Iran's existing utilities and calculates that an additional 10,000 mw capacity will be needed by early 1998 on top of its current nominal capacity of 20,000 mw produced by more than 60 power plants.

The international interest for such potentially lucrative investment areas as energy is seen resulting from Iran adopting a more practical approach towards developing its economy while stressing the increasingly important role of the private sector.

The author of the report is Hossein Vaziri Sabeghi, lecturer at Allameh Tabatabayee University, who has 25 years experience in the power sector and is currently working on a project financed by the World Bank to restructure the electricity industry in Iran.

He dismisses U.S. sanctions against Iran, which have been opposed worldwide, having any impact. Instead, he suggests they could have a harmful effect on international relations.

Kazakh Oil to Be Exported through Iran

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN - Technical studies on transfer of Kazakh oil to international markets through Iran has been completed and the operations will start during the current month, said the deputy foreign minister of Kazakhstan on Friday.

According to an agreement signed between the two countries, Kazakhstan will export two million tons of oil to world markets through Iran as of November. The amount can be raised to six million tons in a decade, IRNA reported from Almaty.

Calling for further expansion of Tehran-Almaty ties, he said Kazakhstan attaches special importance to cooperation with Iran especially in the field of transfer of oil.

Almaty believes that oil cooperation with Tehran will flourish Kazakhstan's economy and reinforce bilateral cooperation, he said.

The Fifth Irano-South Korea Joint Commission Opens This Week

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN - After a five-year lull, the fifth Irano-South Korea Joint Commission will be held here November 5-6, with the arrival of a leading South Korean official to the capital.

Secretary of the Irano-South Korea Joint Commission, Shamsuddin Hussieni, told the press yesterday that the fourth joint commission between the two countries was held in 1991 in Seoul, South Korea.

Hussieni, also Secretary General of International Relations Office of Budget and Planning Organization (BPO), further said that South Korean Minister of Commerce, Industry and Energy, Park Jae-Yoon, is to arrive in Tehran, heading an 18-member delegation to attend the commission.

HUSSIENI

Chief of Budget and Planning Organization and Chairman of the Irano-South Korean Joint Commission, Hamid Mirzadeh, heads Iran's delegation at the commission.

Elsewhere, Husseini said that BPO is responsible for setting up of Irano-South Korea and Irano-Malaysia joint commissions.

The commission is to sign a memorandum of understanding on expansion of the two countries' trade exchange.

The ways to increase export of Iran's petrochemical products to South Korea is to be studied at the commission.

The fifth commission is to discuss ways to increase the capacity of the two countries' trade exchange, holding trade and technical seminars, exchanging trade information, increasing the capacity of investment between the two countries, increasing the ceiling of export insurance, expanding industrial and technical cooperation, further activating auto-making industry in Iran.

Participation of South Korean companies in Iran's copper industry and transfer of the relevant technology is another topic to be taken up by the fifth commission.

Last year Iran exported more than 1.25 billion worth of goods, 90 percent of it being crude oil, also importing some 352 million worth of goods, mostly machineries.

APEC Air Terminal Opens Today

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN - A newly-built $12.6 million (RM31.5 million) air terminal to be used during next month's Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit, will be inaugurated today in Subic Freeport.

Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority (SBMA) Chairman Richard Gordon said the inauguration marked the completion of upgrading of various freeport facilities in time for the summit, an IRNA-Bernama dispatch said.

The inauguration by President Fidel Ramos would be attended by ambassadors of 17 other APEC member-countries, international aviation officials and businessmen.

The terminal covers 10,000 square meters and amenities include a 45-seat departure lounge, a 150-seat restaurant and a 1,200 square-meter retail space.

The area, located at Subic's Cubi Point, used to be the airstrip and hangar of the U.S. Navy until SBMA transformed it into a terminal for the APEC summit.

Subic is the venue of the summit on November 25, while the state-owned Philippines International Convention Center in Manila will host the APEC senior officials meeting prior to the summit.

Gordon said SBMA also built two air bridges and acquired $6 million (RM15 million) worth of state-of-the-art air navigation equipment to enhance the airport's communications capability.

Funding was provided by the World Bank under its 25-year infrastructure loan program to SBMA.

The 18 APEC leaders are scheduled to arrive in Manila on November 24 and later proceed to Subic for the summit the following day.

The upgraded Subic International Airport can accommodate two inbound and two outbound Boeing 747 jumbo jets at a time.

Kohl Stresses Economic Links With China

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN - German Chancellor Helmut Kohl underlined the importance of economic links with China and downplayed human rights concerns Saturday before leaving Tokyo for Moscow at the end of his three-nation Asian tour.

In a meeting with Japanese business leaders before winding up a three-day stay, Kohl questioned US-style diplomacy with China which focuses on human rights issues, AFP reported.

"I don't think it is important to make judgments based only on human rights issues," he was quoted as saying at a breakfast meeting at the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

"Americans say, "Germans think only about economy," but it is good to combine economy and other aspects," the German chancellor said, according to Keidanren officials.

Kohl, who had also visited Indonesia and the Philippines, was scheduled to meet Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin in Moscow and expected to check on the health of ailing Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

Persian Gulf States Urged to Ensure Stable Oil Supplies to Asia

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN - The Persian Gulf states need to ensure stable oil supplies for Japan and other Asian countries to grab a bigger share of the fast-growing energy market in the continent, a Japanese expert said on Saturday.

Asian oil consumers are already heavily reliant on crude from the Middle East despite their abundant coal and hydrocarbon resources and they could become more dependent because of the rapid growth in their consumption, said Keiichi Yokobori, director of the Institute of Energy Economics, an AFP dispatch reported.

"Whether market opportunities for the Persian Gulf oil companies can be further expanded depends on several factors," he said in a study presented at an international oil conference which opened in Abu Dhabi on Saturday.

He said such factors included prospects for the continuous expansion of Asian economies, growth patterns of the differing economic sectors, such as transportation, competition with other fuels such as oil from other regions, natural gas, nuclear-based electricity, and coal prices.

"In particular, this means providing stable and sufficient oil supplies to meet the Asian customers' requirements at affordable prices," he said.

"This includes the provision of a safe and secure logistical infrastructure to the distant customer and the reciprocal participation in both upstream and downstream operations to secure mutual business interests.

"It also includes development of a transparent pricing scheme, greater exchange of goods, services and technologies in a broader context and appropriate actions to safeguard the environment... coupled with the energy deregulations occurring in Asian markets, exercising such options could enhance the access of the Persian Gulf oil to the Asian market."

Japan, one of the biggest oil consumers in the world, is the main importer of the Persian Gulf crude, receiving from the region nearly 70 percent of its total oil needs. The level is set to increase in the coming years as its consumption is steadily growing and the Persain Gulf controls nearly 60 percent of the world's oil.

As other supply sources are dwindling because of their relatively small reserves, Japan has sought stable, long-term crude supplies from the Persian Gulf Arab states. In turn, they have asked for Japan's help in acquiring technology needed to ease their reliance on volatile oil export earnings.

Japan alone imports nearly 2.8 million barrels per day (bpd) of oil from the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council (PGCC) states, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Such supplies accounts for around one fifth of the PGCC'S total crude exports.

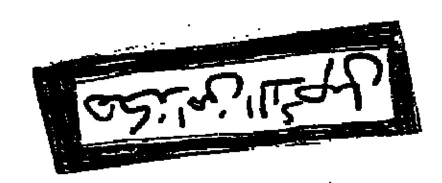
South Korea is the second biggest Asian consumer of the Persian Gulf oil, followed by Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong. China, the most populous nation, is increasingly becoming reliant on crude imports from the Middle East as its production could no longer match its fast-growing consumption.

Keiichi, also president of the Asia Pacific Energy Research Center, said energy consumption in East Asia would continue to grow rapidly.

"Because of higher economic growth and the larger population size, the energy demand in Asia, in particular in East Asia, continues to grow at faster rates than that of other regions, this situation is expected to continue into the next century," he said.

"The growing demand will eventually increase the region's dependence on external sources, in particular the Persian Gulf area. The recent transition of China from oil exporter to a net importer is symptomatic in this regard."





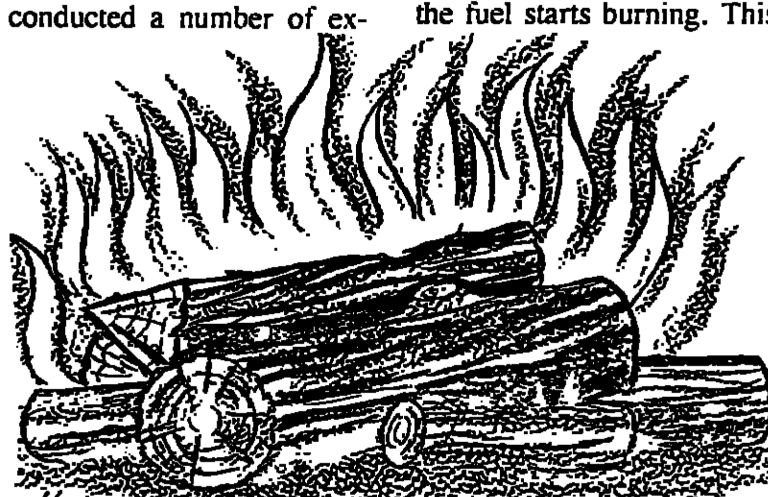


CHILDREN'S PAGE

WHAT IS FIRE?

When the primitive man first learned to make fire and use it for his own needs, he saw it as the greatest of all gifts to mankind. In the beginning he feared it, but later started worshipping it. Even today, it is vital for human life. We use it to keep us warm and to cook our food. Most of our machines are run by the burning of various fuels. But what is fire? What makes things burn and where does the heat energy come from?

Answers to these questions were not known until the end of 18th century. However the science of today can answer all these questions. The French chemist Antoine Lavoiser conducted a number of ex-



periments to understand the nature of fire.

Fire is the result of a chemical reaction which takes place between the fuel and oxygen. In such a reaction two substances combine to form one or more new substances. Common fuels like wood, coal and petrol, are mainly made up of carbon and hydrogen. When they burn, oxygen combines with carbon to form carbondioxide and with hydrogen to form water. In any flame, carbon particles that rise up from the fuel and dust particles which become red-hot after coming in contact with the got gases, are easily noticeable.

Now the question arises: How do things burn. For a fuel to burn, it must be brought to a certain temperature called the 'ignition point'. At this temperature, the fuel starts burning. This burning produces enough heat to keep the fire going till the whole quantity of fuel is consumed.

How is heat produced during the process of combustion? Oxygen molecules break the molecules of the fuel and combine with its fragments. The energy released by the combination of oxygen with the fragments of the fuel molecules appears as heat.

Combustion is mainly of tow types: Slow and rapid. In rapid combustion, both heat and light are produced. Burning of the fuels is an example of it. In slow combustion, the process of oxidation is slow. In this, the amount of heat produced is radiated out to the atmosphere. In slow combustion, no flame is produced. This type of combustion takes place in our body during the process of digestion of food. The energy produced during the digestion of food is utilized for warming up the body.

When a substance burns, the total weight of resulting materials i.e. ash, gases and smoke is more than the initial weight of the substance, since the weight of oxygen used up in combustion is added to that.



Mina Davarpanah
Grade 5 Elementary School
From Mehrshahr

These three animals have lost their tails! Can you tell which tail belongs to which animal ?

KidSpot™ THERE ARE EIGHT THINGS IN DRAWING "A" THAT ARE MISSING FROM DRAWING "B." HOW MANY CAN YOU FIND?

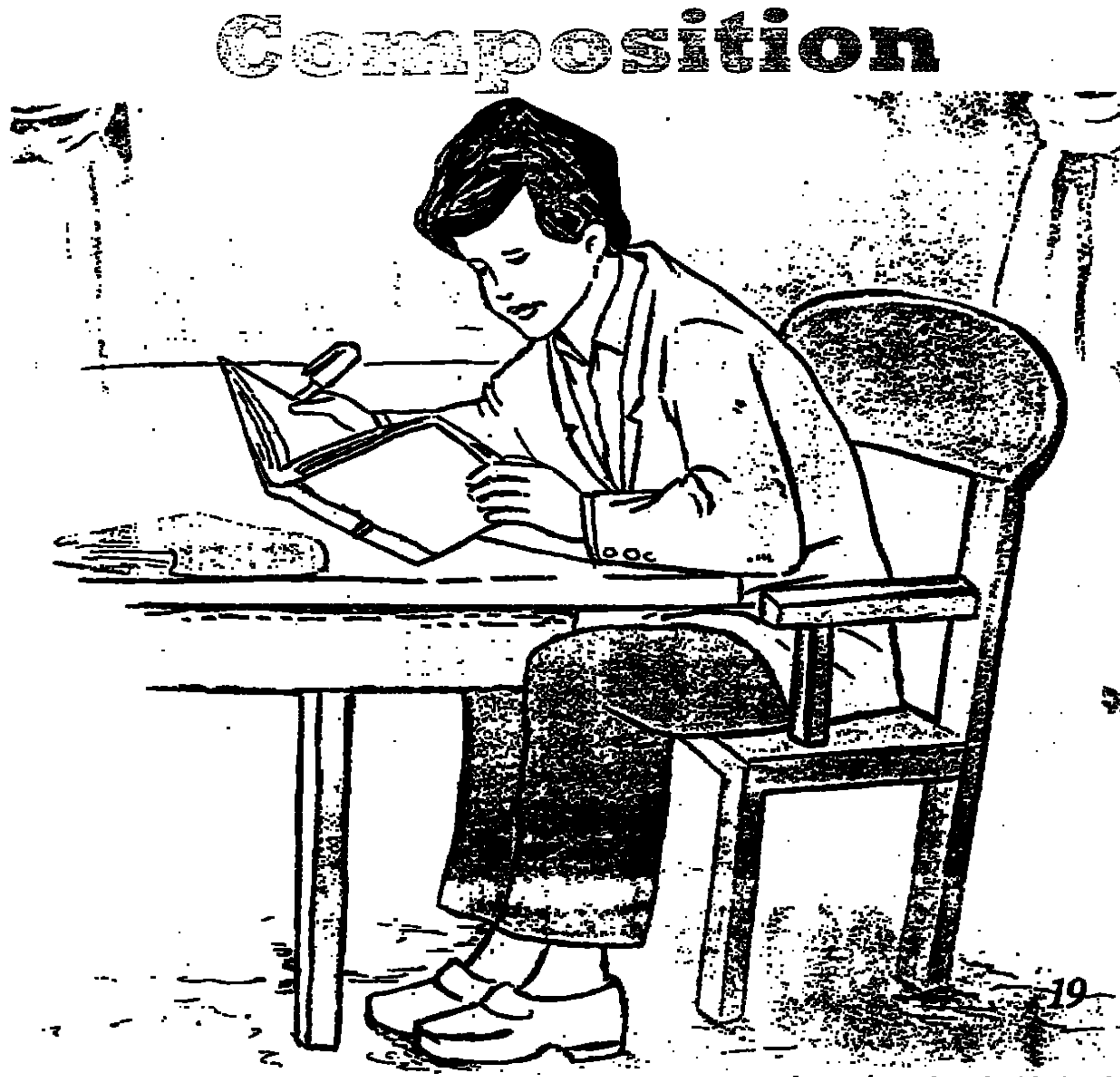
(A) Ye Bod Shoppe

(B)

"DO YOU HAVE COLLISION INSURANCE ?"

ANSWERS: CLOUD, FLAG, KNIGHT, SIGN LETTERING, SHIELD, BROKEN LANCE, ANVIL, HAMMER.

Composition



After doing his homework, Khalid thought: "Only the composition remains to be written." Ideas began to race through his head: "How should I begin? What should I write about?"

This time, he did not wish to write about the same old things his classmates wrote about. He did not want to write about the spring, or how he passed his summer holidays.

He thought and thought deeply: "I will write about something different. Why should I not write about cleanliness? It is an easy and good theme."

He picked up his pencil. He wanted to write when he looked around his room. His books were scattered all around him, and his pencils, pens, and note-books were not in their correct place. He remembered what his mother repeated on several occasions:

"Wash your hands before and after having food. Keep your clothes clean Khalid! You are no longer a child."

He looked at his open notebook and thought:

"How can I write about cleanliness when I myself do not observe it? I will have to choose another topic. What if I write about helping others? It's a good topic. It will please my teacher, and I may get the highest mark."

He picked up his pencil again. He began to arrange the main points in his head. Then, suddenly, he remembered his friend 'Ala' who had fallen sick not long ago and had stayed in bed for a whole week, but Khalid had not called on him except once. Even during that visit, he had annoyed 'Ala' and because he had not helped him and had not given him the homework, 'Ala' had blamed him severely and had said:

"You do not know the rights of a true friend nor do you know the meaning of true friendship. Whoever does not help his friend in the hour of need is not a true fiend at all. There is no need to pretend to be my friend from now."

Khalid felt sad. 'Ala' was a polite and loving pupil. Khalid was to blame, for he had neglected his friend.

"O my God! What a difficult thing compositions are! I may know many actions? It's like a rose made of plastic. It has no smell."

Later on, a suitable subject did spark off in his mind. He wrote its title on the top of the page: "Knowledge without action is like a fruitless tree."

He went on with his composition eagerly and happily. It was the starting point in his life to change his behavior for the better.

(Courtesy Al-Huda)

SPORT SUMMARY

Tehran Times Service.

SOCCER

GENEVA: Newcastle have drawn struggling French first division side Metz for their third round UEFA cup tie. Inter Milan, who needed a penalty shoot-out to see off the challenge of Casino Graz in the second round, were drawn against Portuguese side Boavista.

Spain's Valencia, conquerors of holders Bayern Munich in the first round, were paired with Turkey's Besiktas, who knocked out Legia Warsaw in the second round. Hamburg face arguably the sternest test after being paired with Monaco, Karlsruhe meet Denmark's Brondby and Schalke take on Belgians Club Brugge.

TENNIS

PARIS: Sweden's 12th seed Thomas Enqvist defeated compatriot Stefan Edberg 6-4, 7-6 (8/6) in their quarter-final at the 2.5 million dollar Paris indoor open to reach a semi-final showdown with another Swede Magnus Gustafsson. Gustafsson beat Marc Rosset of Switzerland 6-2, 3-6, 6-2. the other semi-final will be between Russia's fourth-seeded Yevgeny Kafelnikov and Czech qualifier Petr Korda. Kafelnikov beat Paul Haarhuis of the Netherlands 7-6 (9/7), 6-1 and Korda put out Frenchman Arnaud Boetsch 7-6 (7/2), 7-6 (8/6) in the other quarter-finals.

CHICAGO, Illinois: Jennifer Capriati, making a comeback from drug and legal troubles, advanced friday to an all-American semi-final matchup with top seed Monica Seles here at a 450,000-dollar WTA Tournament. Second seed Jana Novotna of Czechoslovakia defeated seventh seed Brenda Schultz-Mccarthy of the Netherlands 6-2, 7-5 to reach Saturday's semi-finals.

PARIS: Russian number-one Yevgeny Kafelnikov has joined in calls from top players for the davis cup schedule to be modified. Top Americans Pete Sampras and Andre Agassi recently said that the men's team competition should be held every two years instead of annually because it was too tough to fit into the heavy playing schedule of today's players.

MUNICH, Germany: World number 3. Boris Becker, pulled out of the 825,000 ATP Stockholm Tennis Open beginning Monday due to an ankle injury and a hectic playing schedule. The german, who only recently fully recovered from a wrist injury suffered at Wimbledon, has been experiencing trouble with his right ankle tendon.

CRICKET

Guwahati, India: South Africa's brilliant one-day team continued their triumphant march in the triangular series with an eight-wicket win over Australia. Even Australia's highest score in the series — 238 for six — could not prevent the South Africans from ending the preliminary league with an impressive unbeaten record.

LAHORE, Pakistan: An explosive 66 in 37 balls by teenager Shahid Afridi and an unbeaten 84 by Saeed Anwar helped Pakistan to a nine wicket win over Zimbabwe in the second one-day international.

Pakistan having dismissed Zimbabwe for 195 with five balls to spare, took less than 29 overs to reach their winning target to take an unassailable 2-0 lead in the three match series.

RUGBY LEAGUE

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand: New Zealand's Rugby league side beat Great Britain 32-12 in the third and final test, taking the series 3-0. New Zealand won the first test 17-12 and the second 18-15. It was the first clean sweep by the Kiwis against Great Britain since 1984 and Friday's 20-point margin was the best effort since New Zealand beat them 19-0 in 1962.

GOLF

HONG KONG: German Bernhard Langer, without a tournament win in 13 months, shared the half-way lead with three other golfers at the 500,000 us dollar Alfred Dunhill Masters. Langer shot a second-round four-under-par 67 for a total of nine-under-par 133 to share the lead with South Korea's Park No-Seok, Taiwan's Hsieh Yu-Shu and New Zealand's overnight leader Paul Devenport.

ATHLETIC

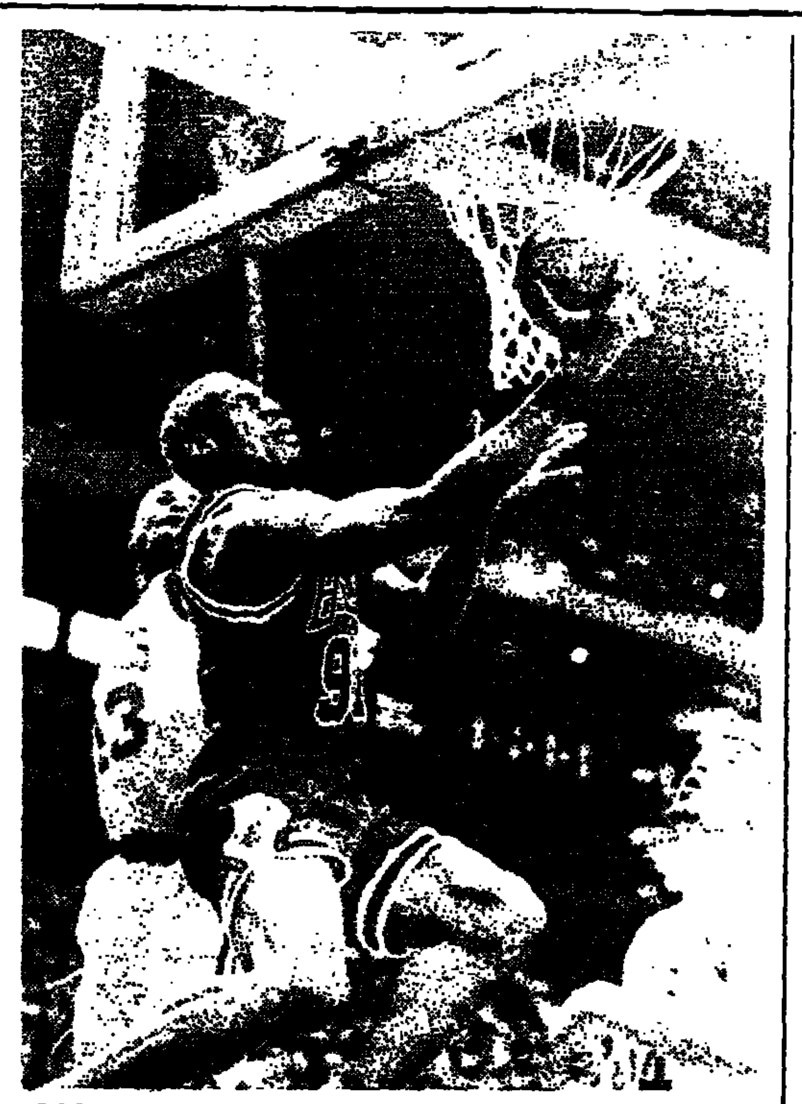
NEW YORK: Boston Marathon champion Moses Tanui and two-time reigning champion Tegla Loroupe lead a host of Kenyan favorites among a field of 29,000 runners for the New York marathon here Sunday. Kenyans Tanui, Cosmas Ndeti, Ezekiel Bitok, Phillip Chirchir, John Kagwe and Sammy Nyangincha are among the fastest contenders in the men's race while Loroupe and Joyce Chepchumba, fourth last year, lead Kenyan women.

BOXING

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, Nov 1 — Britain's Lennox Lewis and Oliver Mccall will fight here on January 11 for the vacant World Boxing Council heavyweight crown, promoter Don King said. The winner might have a chance to fight against Mike Tyson early next year, part of a plan to unify the world heavyweight titles by mid-1997.

RACING

MELBOURNE: Australians are looking for a way to stop Irish champion Oscar Schindler from plundering their top race, the 2.2 million dollar (1.74 million us) Melbourne Cup on Tuesday. Oscar Schindler is on track to become the shortest priced Melbourne Cup favourite since Australian Horse Phar Lap, also known as 'Big Red', which won a



BOSTON, MA, United States (November 1): Dennis Rodman (C) of the Chicago Bulls drives past Todd Day (L) and Frank Brickowski (R) of the Boston Celtics in second half action in Boston. (AFP PHOTO)

Shaq Electrifies Los Angeles Crowd

INGLEWOOD, California — Shaquille O'Neal didn't disappoint his new fans as the nba season began for the Los Angeles Lakers.

In the opening minutes against the Phoenix Suns on Friday, O'Neal looked like he was worth every penny of the dlrs 120 million the Lakers lavished on him.

He overpowered Joe Kleine on the opening tip, sending the ball out of bounds. O'Neal grabbed his first rebound seconds later, then scored the Lakers' first points with a monster dunk off a feed (0 53/3).

A sellout crowd of more than 17,000 erupted in cheers and applause for the 7-foot-1, 300-pound (2.16-meter, 136 kilogram) center, who last played for Orlando.

"It's a wedding of Shaq and a great city," actor Louis Gossett Jr. said from his seat two rows behind the basket. "It's the beginning of a love affair."

From the looks of it, many fans arrived at the forum already equipped with their Shaq fashions. Youngsters and adults alike sported no. 34 jerseys and t-shirts.

For the unadorned, souvenir stands boasted a variety of Shaq wear, including a dlrs 20 t-shirt with o'neal dunking against a marque that read "opening night. Now appearing Shaq."

The selling of shaq got going even before the forum doors opened. (AP)

Hoch Sets Course Record With 64, Takes Two-Shot Lead

BRASELTON, Georgia — Scott Hoch shot a course-record 8-under-par 64 to build a two-shot lead over defending champion Frank Nobilo halfway through the dlrs 1.9 million Sarazen World Open championship on Friday.

"This is the first time I can remember hitting every fairway and every green," Hoch said, after his second trip around the hilly 6,967-yard (6,340-meter) the legends course at Chateau Elan left him with a 12-under 132 total for 36 holes.

Hoch's round included nine birdies and one bogey - a 3-putt from 30 feet (9 meters) on the first green, which was his 10th hole.

Nobilo, who also started on the back nine, bogeyed his fourth hole, then played the final 14 holes in 5-under to shoot 68-134.

First-round leader Todd Barranger, the 1996 Thailand Open Champion, bogeyed two of the first three holes, then got four birdies on the back side for a 70-135.

The previous course record of 65 was set by Jesper Parnevik and eventual champion Ernie Els in the first Sarazen two years ago and tied by Barranger in Thursday's opening round.

"I thought it might be a course record, but there aren't any prizes for that," Hoch said.

Hoch, a six-time winner on the PGA tour, qualified for this event by winning the 1995 Dutch Open.

"I need to stay in contention to keep my focus," Hoch said. "I'm mentally tired at this time of the year."

There was a tie for fourth at 137 among Davis Love III and Payne Stewart with 68s and Craig Stadler, 69.

It took a score of 147 to survive the cut to the low 50 and ties, with Fred Couples (79) and Fuzzy Zoeller (75) getting in with the cut score. Jack Nicklaus had a 75-146.

Christopher Williams, the 1994 Zimbabwe Open Winner, was alone at 67-139, one shot ahead of 1996 Dutch Open Champion Mark McNulty and Republic of China winner Daniel Chopra, both with 70s. (AP)

Gustafsson Beats Rosset in First Quarterfinal

PARIS — Magnus Gustafsson defeated Marc Rosset, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2 to gain the first semifinal Berth at the Paris Open Friday with both players complaining about a new device to call service lets.

Only two of the 16 seeded players are left and play later Friday.

Yevgeny Kafelnikov, seeded fourth and the French Open Champion, takes on Paul Haarhuis. Thomas Enqvist, seeded 12th, takes on Stefan Edberg.

Edberg is competing in the next-to-last pro tournament of his career. He plays next week in Stockholm although he and Enqvist could be on the davis cup team together. Sweden hosts France Nov. 29-30 Dec. 1 in the final in Malmo.

Arnaud Boetsch of France takes on petr Korda of the Czech Republic in another quarterfinal.

Rosset and Gustafsson got into prolonged discussions with chair umpire rich Kaufman over the efficiency of the electronic let detector used to feel the ball tipping the net on a player's service.

The device replaced the judge sitting with his finger on the net who was constantly in danger of being hit by tennis balls coming back at more than 200 kilometers (125 mph).

Rosset's first serve was over that mark a number of times with a tournament best of 212 kph (131.8 mph).

Rosset didn't think much of the machine.

"I think there's a better way than to spend so much money for a mechine that does not work," Rosset said.

"I think it's quit normal that if you are serving more than 200 kilometers (an hour), and the ball is passing close to the net, maybe the vibration is going to make the thing beep," Rosset said.

"I think it would be better to play like the old past, with the men at the net."

Both players complained so many times that supervisor Mark Darby to the court also.

"We didnt have any problem in the first set," said Darby. "In the second set we tried to adjust the sensativity of the machine. In the third set there were no problems."

"One thing for sure, it has to touch the net to make a sound," Darby said.

The discussions provided more animation than the match as Gustafsson qualified for the first major semifinal of his career since coming back from shoulder surgery that kept up off the tour for a full year between May 1994 and May 1995. He won titles in St. Petersburg, Russia, and Bastad, Sweden this year.

Thursday Michael Chang joined stars such as Pete Sampras, Boris Becker and Andre Aghassi making premature exits from he rich Paris tournament. Boetsch, playing sparkling tennis, beat Chang 6-1, 6-4.

Becker, who ended Sampras's winning streak on Sunday in the final of the Eurocard Open, also went out and categorized the area and conditions as a 'zoo' and 'madhouse.'

Becker and Aghassi, nonetheless, qualified for the season-ending ATP tour world championships after Wayne Ferreira lost and Richard Krajicek withdrew from the Stockholm tournament.

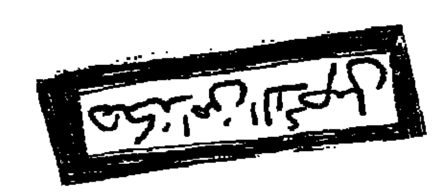
Becker also withdrew from the Swedish tournament according to an ATP tour spokesman. Becker's manager in Munich said he had an inflammed tendon in his right ankle.

Sampras, Chang, Muster, Goran Ivanisevic and Kafelnikov are the others who have clinched a spot in the final eight at Hanover, Germany Nov. 19-24.

Krajicek, Ferreira, Todd Martin and Marcelo Rios still have possibilities for the final position. (AP)



AL AIN, United Arab Emirates (November 1): A motorcyclist jumps a dune in the Empty Qarter south of Abu Dhabi in the third leg of the UAE Desert Challenge, the final event of the cross country world cup. Frenchman Stephane Peterhansen led the race, while compatriot Jean Louis Schlesser led in the automobile category. The rally finishes Saturday in Abu Dhabi. (AFP PHOTO)





AL-KHALIL, West Bank (November 1): Israeli soldiers patrol the streets of the West Bank city of as talks between Israel and Palestine on the Israeli withdrawal from Al-Khalilare continuing.

(AFP PHOTO)

Iranian Women Enjoy Loftier Status Than Western Women



Photo: Abbas Takin

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN — Addressing a gathering of women employees of the Construction Jihad Ministry on the occasion of Women's Week, the Majlis Speaker Hojjatoleslam Nateq Nouri stressed that greater attention should be paid to legal matters pertaining to women in Iran.

Nateq Nouri pointed out that if the genuine Islam of Mohammad (S) has remained in force, it is on account of the revolt of Imam Hussein (AS) who was nurtured in the lap of the dignified Lady of Islam, Hazrat-e Fatemeh (SA).

He alluded to the massive presence of Iranian women in various social activities, saying that Iran's post-revolution women enjoy a loftier status than the pre-revolution women, and have restored their real standing.

The Majlis speaker added that today Iranian women have attained a high status in different medical, technical and engineering fields, thus thwarting the false propaganda launched by the enemies of Islam.

He added that in the West women are openly held in contempt, treated as commodities in the hands of a few selfish capitalists, who claim that such mistreatment does not run counter to human rights.

Hojjatoleslam Nateq Nouri hinted at the approval of laws in the Majlis to restore the lost rights of women and described women representatives in the Majlis as intelligent and efficient colleagues.

Berezovsky Arrives for Chechnya Talks

MOSCOW — The number two of Russia's Security Council, Boris Berezovsky, arrived in the Russian Caucasus Saturday for talks with Chechen separatists, his first contact with the Chechens since his appointment earlier this week.

ITAR-TASS news agency said Berezovsky would meet later Saturday with the Chechen government in the Russian Republic of Ingushetia, which borders on Chechnya.

The Chechen coalition government is dominated by the separatists who fought Russian troops between December 1994 and August 31 this year. (AFP)

(Contd from Pg. 1)

BIRTH...

The audience also reaffirmed their allegiance to the Leader of the Islamic Revolution and to the causes of the Islamic Republic.

Meanwhile, President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani said here on Saturday that the attractive progressive move launched by Iranian women along with their commitment and expertise in social activities have introduced a new way of life for contemporary human being.

Speaking at a ceremony held at Azadi Stadium to celebrate the birth anniversary of Hazrat Fatima (SA), daughter of Prophet Mohammad (S) and of the late Imam Khomeini, the president said the widespread and deep-rooted move of women toward progress and elevation heralds a bright and prosperous future for the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Addressing thousands of women present at the stadium, President Rafsanjani said the present magnificent gathering and the high spirit of the audience, are indicative of a worthy and positive development in women's community.

"We want to show to the Islamic world a good pattern of women's social life under the Islamic Revolution and you are the vanguards of this sacred path," he said.

He said the social progress of women in Iran is a source of pride for the country and this trend should continue in the future.

Iranian women have displayed their capabilities on battlefields during the Sacred Defense by bringing up committed men and during the reconstruction era by acquiring science and knowledge, foiling all the conspiracies of enemies.

He offered his felicitation on the birth anniversary of Hazrat Fatima (SA) and of the late Imam Khomeini and added, "You, Iranian women, are following the pattern set by the Prophet's daughter, the symbol of a committed and progressive woman."

Rafsanjani said the grounds have been prepared for the active and massive presence of women in social arena and women are required to find their real position in education.

The president awarded four model women with medals of merit in appreciation for the women's dedication and endless efforts on social scenes.

(IRNA)

(Contd from Pg. 1)

SUDAN...

During President Rafsanjani's six-nation African tour, both the Ugandan President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni and Sudanese President Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir called for Iran's mediation to iron out differences between the two countries.

Iran, Sudan and Uganda held a trilateral meeting in Khartoum when President Rafsanjani visited Sudan last September.

Along with the Iranian delegation, the Ugandan Foreign Minister Eriya Kategaya flew to Khartoum to take part in this meeting which was held at the foreign ministers' level.

Before this meeting, Libya and Malawi tried to mediate between Sudan and Uganda but failed to resolve their problems.

Iran, Sudan, Uganda and Malawi held a quadrilateral meeting on the sideline of the 51st session of the UN General Assembly in October, at which the four nations agreed to hold such a meeting in their capitals as long as all border disputes between Sudan and Uganda continue.

Tehran hosted the first quadrilateral meeting in October; the current meeting is the second of its kind to be held in Tehran.

(Contd from Pg. 1)

EGYPTIAN...

U.S. and French manufacturers are competing for the five-billion-dollar contract to supply the UAE air force with 40 to 80 fighter planes.

Akhbar al-Yom went on to say that Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu would not adopt hardline policies toward the Middle East peace process without U.S. support.

"No one is calling for a severing of (Arab) relations with the United States," the weekly said, but "we want to warn the U.S. administration and the American people that the Arab people also have something to say."

Akhbar al-Yom praised Chirac for "courageously" announcing "in the nest of the Israeli hawks that it was time to establish a state for the Palestinian people."

It said that purchasing French aircraft would show Arab appreciation for the stand taken by Chirac during his tour of the Middle East last month.

(AFP)

(Contd from Pg. 1)

DOSTAM...

Saturday from fighting on the frontlines north of the city, while the Taleban militia prevented others from leaving the capital, witnesses said.

"There is danger on this road due to fighting, therefore we don't let the people go out," said Taleban soldiers at a checkpost.

A large crowd of pedestrians milled about around the checkpost in the Khair Khana suburbs north of Kabul, many frustrated by the refusal of permission to pass to their home villages.

On the other side of the makeshift barrier, littered with the remains of broken cassette tapes of forbidden music, there was a lineup of 20-odd trucks packed with civilians and their household belongings waiting to enter Kabul.

The Taleban militia said Saturday that former government forces had tried to enter territory in eastern Afghanistan under the pretext of surrendering but were repulsed by the Taleban fighters.

The Taleban maintained control on the Darayi Nur district in Nangarhar Province after defeating militiamen belonging to the previous regime, Taleban sources said.

A commander loyal to the ousted Afghan government reportedly launched a bid four days ago to capture the district, which lies north of Nangarhar's capital Jalalabad.

The commander, identified as Hazarat Ali, entered the area with his men on the pretext of a surrender, but engaged in fighting, Taleban-controlled radio Shariat said, adding Ali's forces were "defeated then driven away."

(Contd from Pg. 1)

CULTURAL...

different kinds of cultural-related books would be an effective way in this regard.

He underlined that in spite of the measures taken in recent years for the development of a book-reading culture, the society cannot completely meet the needs of the book-reading strata.

Pournejati called for the establishment of a system which could provide readers with sufficient information about their favorite subjects.

Referring to the pivotal role of art in cultural fields, he said that cinema, theater and television are the most popular means of communications which should be able to meet the needs of people, and they should be parallel to the ideals of Islam and the Islamic Revolution.

He added that eight years of holy defense had a very significant role in strengthening public culture.

Moreover, Pournejati elaborated on external elements which threaten the Iranian-Islamic genuine culture, saying that the enemies of the Islamic Revolution beyond the borders tarnish the image of the Islamic Revolution through hostile anti-cultural policies.

As for the campaign against cultural assault, he said that culture-related authorities should pay due attention to the spiritual needs of the young generation.

As for the efforts made by the IRIB against the programs aired by satellite dishes, he said that the IRIB has tried to reduce the number of satellite users through airing rich and high quality programs.

He added that knowing the psychological needs of the viewers will help film producers present more programs that are suited to the taste of the people.

(Contd from Pg. 1)

YUGOSLAVS...

Markovic, and the socialists' traditional allies, the new democrats.

The Serbian opposition has a coalition of its own — together — which performed well in the first opinion polls but its chances for success were cut by the departure of its leader, former Central Bank governor Dragoslav Avramovic.

Avramovic, 76, hugely popular for his role in bringing down 1993 hyperinflation, officially dropped out for health reasons but many think that he may have come under pressure from the authorities.

After weeks of campaigning on state-run media for Milosevic as "the only guarantor of peace and prosperity for the country," the leftist coalition is tipped to win 45 percent of the votes, compared to 30 percent of the votes for together coalition, according to a recent opinion poll.

The idea of the opposition winning the elections "is in the area of science fiction," SPS spokesman Ivica Dacic said.

(AFP)

(Contd from Pg. 1)

LEBANON...

The four men are believed to have fled to the Israeli-controlled border enclave or to Israel, *An Nahar* said.

The newspaper said the man was accused of "collaborating with the Israeli enemy to carry out terrorist activities through explosions and assassinations and revealing information about the resistance."

If convicted, he could face the death penalty.

(AFP)

WEATHER

The I.R. of Iran Meteorological Organization announced today's weather as follows:

Forecast for Tehran: Max. temp. 20°C, Min. temp. 11°C

Clear to partly cloudy with dust

Warmest Point: Minab 35°C

Coldest Point: Hamedan -4°C

Some cities of the world

Cities	Max. °C	Cities	Max. °C
Riyadh	32	Vienna	15
Istanbul	–	Moscow	4
Rome	18	Madrid	20
Athens	19	Abu Dhabi	29
London	17	Karachi	–
Paris	15	New Delhi	29
Frankfurt	14	Kuwait	28

Yeltsin Heart Operation to Last 6 to 8 Hours

MOSCOW – Russian President Boris Yeltsin's multiple heart by-pass operation will last six to eight hours, a Kremlin spokesman told Moscow Echo radio Saturday.

"The operation will last six to eight hours," Kremlin Spokesman Sergei Yastrzhembsky said, adding that "the Russian media will learn about its results directly from me, and not from foreign radio stations."

Doctors had said earlier that Yeltsin's heart surgery would probably last 1-1/2 to two hours.

Yastrzhembsky confirmed that professor Renat Akchurin would lead the team of surgeons performing the operation. "It will consist only of Russian specialists," he added.

He did not specify a date for the operation, but U.S. cardiologist Michael Debakey, who is advising the Russian surgeons, has said it could take place as early as next week.

"Foreign specialists will not be in the operating theatre during the surgery – they will be nearby," the spokesman said.

"Boris Nikolayevich (Yeltsin) is now actively undergoing the final phase of preparation for the operation.

Debakey, 88, who carried out the world's first heart bypass in the mid-1960s, was due to arrive here at the weekend for a consultation meeting with Yeltsin's doctors Monday. (AFP)

(Contd from Pg. 11)

WHEN ....

U.S. backed regime of the Shah, still Iran's relation had not been cut off with the U.S. and her lackeys whose aim was to deviate the Revolution from its path still lingered in Iran. Moreover, the Islamic revolution had not found the opportunity to reveal the real face of the great Satan (the U.S.) to the oppressed people of the world because they (Imperialists) had all propaganda machinery at their service. Thus, something had to be done to unmask the U.S. and its puppets, to prevent the Great Satan from hatching plots against the Islamic revolution under the cover of the embassy and to condemn the demonic policy of the U.S.

The movement of the students in occupying the den of espionage was rooted in such a need. It was also time to make the oppressed realize that U.S. with its portrait as an invincible giant could do nothing against an uprising united people.

The people of Iran had repeatedly asked the U.S. not to interfere in their internal affairs, but they did not listen to this just demand of this oppressed nation. That is why on November 4th, the Muslim students following the Imam's line spoke to America in a revolutionary language by seizing their center of espionage in the country.

In this connection Martyr Ayatollah Dr. Mohammad Hossein Beheshti one of the first personalities who declared his stance, regarding the occupation of the espionage den said: "The U.S. has now a chance to learn the language of the revolution."

(Contd from Pg. 2)

IRAN'S...

dilemma is to attend to the increase in the non-permanent membership of the council as the first phase of this process," he underlined.

As an organ on which primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security has been conferred by the member states, the decisions of the Security Council affect every member of the organization one way or another, Takht Ravanchi said.

"Therefore, the process of decision-making and the composition of the decision-makers of the council are of paramount importance for member states," he reiterated, adding, "Likewise, the participation of all members in the course of the council's reform is both important and a source of credibility for the organization as a whole."

He concluded by announcing the mission's readiness to continue following and participating in the future work on the reform of the Security Council with a great deal of interest and enthusiasm. (IRNA)

North Highway Construction Contract Inked



Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN — The Minister of Roads and Transportation, Akbar Torkan, yesterday signed a contract for construction of a 120-km. highway, linking Tehran to the northern parts of the country.

The contractor and investor of the project is the Mostazafan va Janbazan Foundation.

One of the largest road construction projects in the country, its estimated cost is 3,000 billion rials.

The ground-breaking ceremony, which will be attended by President Rafsanjani, will be held next month.

After the victory of the Islamic Revolution, giant steps of great economic importance have been taken toward the construction of roads and infrastructure projects throughout the country.

More Than 8,000 Burundian Refugees Return From Zaire

GATUMBA, Burundi – More than 8,000 Burundian Hutus who had fled ethnic fighting in their own country to take refuge in Zaire have returned since Monday to escape fighting between Tutsi rebels and Zairean troops, the UN Refugee Agency said Saturday.

The returnees who fled camps around Uvira over the border in eastern Zaire, are being directed to the Gatumba transit center 12 kilometres (seven miles) west of the Burundian capital, Bujumbura.

An official working for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said that around 1,000 of them had already been taken back to their home communes.

The luckiest among the returnees are living in long tents made of blue plastic sheeting.

Others sit or lie on the ground, protecting themselves from persistent drizzle with plastic sheets.

Trucks arrive regularly from Bujumbura with food and water aboard as the women dig little fireplaces for their blacked and battered old pots.

New arrivals turn up every day after walking the 20 kilometers (12 miles) from Uvira, their meager possessions on their heads. A few among them push loaded bicycles.

They left Burundi over the past three years to escape a civil war pitting troops of the Tutsi-dominated army against Hutu guerrillas which has already resulted in more than 150,000 deaths, most of them civilian, according to Amnesty International. (AFP)

Lawyer Poised to Win Bulgarian Presidency

SOFIA – A 44-year-old lawyer known as a moderate and conservative is poised for a sweeping victory in the second round of Bulgaria's presidential elections Sunday.

Petar Stoyanov, who describes himself as the spokesman for "a new majority of the impoverished and those who fear they will become so," won 44 percent of the vote in the first round on October 27.

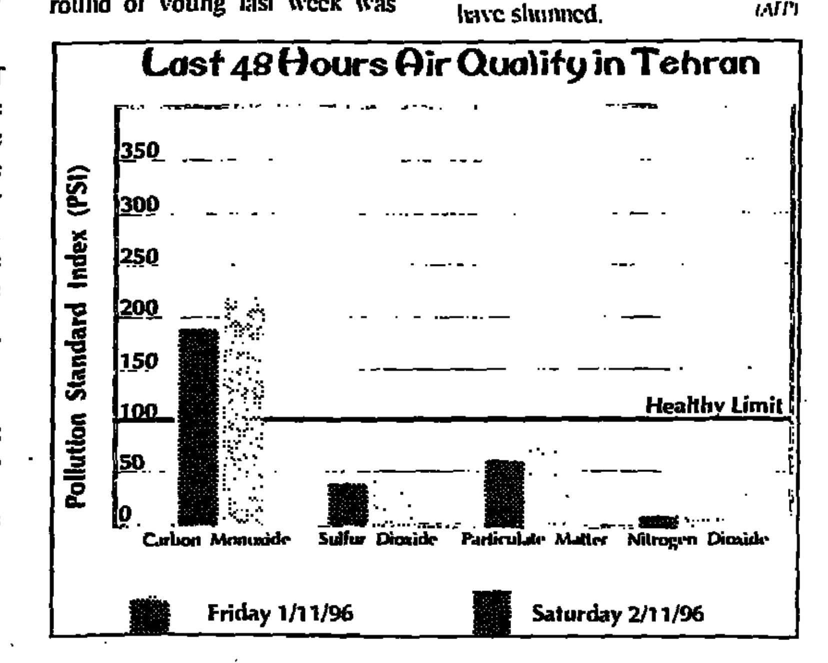
His opponent, Ivan Marazov, is minister of culture in the current Socialist government. His poor 27-percent showing in the first round of voting last week was widely attributed to the socialists' poor management of the economy since they were returned to power in December 1994.

The presidency is a largely ceremonial post voters are not expected to turn out in numbers.

Marazov, a 54-year-old Hellenist scholar, tried during the campaign to distance himself from the government, painting himself as more of a researcher than a politician.

Stoyanov is a strong advocate of the in-depth reforms that Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic have undertaken -- and Bulgaria's former communists have shunned. (AFP)

Last 48 Hours Air Quality in Tehran



Bombs Explode in Spanish Town

GIJON, Spain -- Two bombs exploded Saturday in the northern Spanish town of Gijon, causing extensive damage to the courthouse and slightly damaging a pharmacy owned by a former government official, police said.

The bombs, blamed on the Basque separatist organization ETA, follow a further attack on Friday and suggest a resumption of separatist violence following three months of uneasy calm.

Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar on Saturday ruled out talks with ETA and said he intended to hit back fiercely.

"I think that our policy of a direct assault on terrorism is yielding good results, and there is no other solution. It is my responsibility to strike ETA as harshly as possible and I am going to apply myself to that," he said in an interview with France's *Le Monde* newspaper two days ahead of a Franco-Spanish Summit to be held in the French Mediterranean port of Marseille.

The Gijon courthouse, which has not been inaugurated yet and was therefore not guarded by police, was damaged in the blast at around 6:00 a.m. (0500 GMT).

Police said 20 kilograms (45 pounds) of explosives were used in the attack.

A smaller bomb caused slight damage to a pharmacy owned by a former state secretary for prisons, Paz Fernandez Felgueroso.

Earlier a police spokesman said the Bomb had been defused. (AFP)

Berisha's Party Sweeps Albanian Local Elections

TIRANA – President Sali Berisha's ruling Democratic Party (PD) swept to victory in Albania's local elections last month, according to official results released Saturday by the central electoral commission.

The PD took 58 of the 64 mayorships in town hall elections, and will chair 267 of the country's 310 local authorities, said commission chairman Nestor Thereshia.

Observers from the Council of Europe monitored both rounds of the vote, which was seen as a test of Albanian democracy after legislative elections in May were slammed by the International Community for irregularities.

They said they noted "serious deficiencies" in the second round "caused by individual errors and ... the consequence of certain traditions, both in the majority and the opposition."

"However, in the districts we visited, polling can be said to have been sufficiently free and fair to be accepted as a reliable expression of the inhabitants," they said in a statement last week. (AFP)

(Contd from Pg. 2)

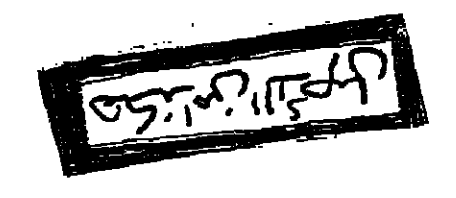
OVER...

He stressed that the UN does not allocate any budget to the immigrants and refugees who are not accommodated at the camps.

The total credit allocated by the UN to the refugees stationed at camps throughout the country stands at $43.513 million in the next year, up by $8 million compared to that of the current year.

Out of 2.1 million refugees living in Iran, only 90,000 are stationed at the camps, he added.

Besides the credits allocated by international institutions, more than $1,000 million of the general budget of the country is spent on keeping the refugees. (IRNA)



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international news

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Albino Gorilla Celebrates 30 Years in Barcelona

BARCELONA, Spain – Thousands visited Snowflake, the only known albino gorilla in captivity, to celebrate his 30 years at the Barcelona zoo on Friday.

The 30-year-old gorilla, originally from Guinea, received hundreds of cards, a two-meter (yard) cake and a soccer ball autographed by all the players of the FC Barcelona Soccer Team, the city's most popular.

(AP)

Man-Eating Tigress Shot After Killing 22 Children

KATHMANDU – A man-eating tigress has been shot dead by a group of soldiers after killing 22 children and terrorizing villagers west of Kathmandu.

The four feet eight inches long tigress was hiding inside a jungle.....when it was shot down by soldiers of the Royal Nepal Army on Thursday.

The tigress had so far killed and eaten 22 children...and mauled many others.

The big jungle cat was killed by a single bullet.

Environmentalists say deforestration in Nepal is forcing tigers and other animals towards villages in the search for food.

(AFP)

Aid Workers and Journalists Flee Embattled Goma



GISENYI, Rwanda (No. 1): Fatigues-clad Rwandan troops advance towards the Zairean border as the shelling and anti-aircraft fighting raged around the border towns of Gisenyi (Rwanda) and Goma (Zaire), that left five people wounded in Rwanda. The residents of Gisenyi were scared by the attack and then started to flee after shells fell over their town.

(AFP PHOTO)

GISENYI, Rwanda – Humanitarian workers and journalists fled Goma under fire Saturday as fierce street battles raged in the Zairean border town, which appeared to be largely under the control of advancing Rwanda-backed Tutsi rebels.

The aid workers and journalists escaped to the nearby Rwandan border in a rushing convoy of white UN vehicles as heavy machine gun fire hammered around Goma's deserted streets.

On the Zairean side of the border, 750,000 Hutu refugees have been left to the mercy of the warring factions.

Tutsi rebels backed by Rwandan troops appeared to have pushed the majority of Zairean soldiers out of Goma, but some Zaireans were holed up in buildings continuing to fight a rear-guard action.

Aid workers from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) worked frantically for several hours to evacuate the journalists from their Goma hotel to the relative safety of the border with Rwanda at Gisenyi, just 300 meters (yards) away.

In the street outside the hotel building, two civilians armed with shoulder-fired RPG grenade launchers fired in the direction of Rwanda.

Journalists barely had time to throw some belongings into the back of two UN vehicles which had dashed through the bullet-strewn streets to collect them. Heavy material had to be left behind in the rush.

A Swedish photographer was reported to have been shot in the leg by rebel Tutsis.

Since early morning, UNHCR security officials using satellite telephones had been in close contact with journalists to organize an evacuation under fire, which eventually went ahead during a brief lull in the fighting.

The town's streets were deserted, the civilian population having scattered as the fighting intensified. But volleys of automatic weapons fire echoed through the town as the two cars sped to join a larger convoy of vehicles used by other UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to get their people out.

(AFP)

Lukashenko Replaces Drunk Defense Minister

MOSCOW – Belarussian President Alexander Lukashenko has named a new acting defense minister after sacking the previous official for being drunk, Interfax news agency reported Saturday.

Lukashenko appointed Alexander Chumakov to replace Leonid Maltsev, who was sacked Friday for being drunk and incoherent while reading a speech in honor of the 75th anniversary of the Institute of Medecine.

Lukashenko, who was present at the ceremony, ordered Maltsev to stop in the middle of the speech and the defense minister was immediately removed from the premises by security personnel.

Shortly before the ceremony, Maltsev had attended the opening of a space communications center in the village of Smolevichi, "which was accompanied by a cocktail party," Interfax said.

Chumakov was previously Maltsev's first deputy and chief of staff of the Belarussian armed forces.

(AFP)

Aung San Suu Kyi Defies Burmese Junta to Make Public Address

RANGOON – Opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi defied Burma's ruling military junta Saturday by venturing outside her residence to address some 200 supporters on the streets of Rangoon.

Prevented for the sixth successive weekend from holding public meetings outside her home, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate simply went after her supporters as military authorities were driving them away.

People who had gathered at an intersection not from her residence on university avenue had been moved on by 50 armed-riot police.

Chanting "Long Live Aung San Suu Kyi" and "We Want Democracy," the supporters walked slowly with police in tow before assembling opposite the nearby Ministry of Industry.

At 4:30 p.m. (1000 GMT), half an hour after the usual starting time for the public gatherings, the Nobel laureate arrived at the scene in a white limousine.

Aung San Suu Kyi spoke for about three minutes, urging the crowd to "be brave" and "be patient".

She was accompanied by senior aides from her opposition National League for Democracy (NLD), including vice chairman Kyi Maung, 78, who had been detained by junta authorities last week.

(AFP)

Philippines Airlines Strike Ends After Four Days

MANILA, Philippines – A four-day strike that crippled the financially-strapped Philippine Airlines ended Saturday after the company met union demands on hiring and negotiating.

A memorandum of agreement was signed Saturday afternoon after PAL officials and leaders of the PAL Employees Association were called to a conciliation meeting by Labor Secretary Leonardo Quisumbing.

The union, which represents 9,000 ground personnel and mechanics, struck late Wednesday over alleged union-busting activities by the management and a deadlock in collective bargaining negotiations.

Under the agreement, PAL said it will not contract jobs performed by regular workers. It also promised to consult the union before implementing any corporate reorganization or spin-offs necessary for the viability of the company.

(AP)

Time Running Out for Vietnamese Boat People

HANOI – British Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind called on Vietnam Saturday to speed up the repatriation of boat people from Hong Kong saying time was short before the British colony reverts to Chinese rule next June.



RIFKIND

Vietnamese officials "indicated they have a problem with those (boat people) considered as being non-nationals," said Rifkind after meeting with his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Manh Cam.

"Time is short and we hope for early progress," he said at a press conference. "My impression is that they are working on specific proposals at this time."

Vietnam examines each individual case before permitting repatriation. Of the remaining 11,200 boat people in Hong Kong camps, about 3,000 to 4,000 cases are still pending.

Hanoi rejects repatriation of some boat people who it considers to be non-Vietnamese. Many boat people left Vietnam without identity papers.

"The Vietnamese indicated the number of people to be rapatriated to Vietnam each month," said Rifkind. "If that is complied with, then the problem will be fully resolved in June next year."

Beijing has insisted the camps be cleared before China regains sovereignty over Hong Kong.

(AFP)

China Announces Group to Select Post-1997 Hong Kong Chief

BEIJING – The Chinese committee charged with handling Hong Kong's transition to Chinese sovereignty elected Saturday the body that will choose the territory's post-1997 government and chief executive.

The Beijing-appointed preparatory committee announced after voting Saturday morning that it had made a final choice of 340 members for the selection group, from a shortlist of 409 candidates.

A further 60 reserved members will be named Sunday to bring the selection committee to its full quota of 400 seats.

The announcement of the final choice was delayed after two candidates received the same number of votes and were forced to participate in a run-off.

As expected, pro-Beijing and business forces dominated the final list of members, who are scheduled to appoint on December 11 the first Hong Kong chief executive to serve under Chinese rule, which begins next July.

Edward Leong Che-Hung, a member of the Hong Kong legislative council and the only shortlisted candidate to openly oppose Beijing's plans to scrap the exisiting council on July 1 and replace it with a provisional legislature, failed to win a seat on the committee.

Voting began at 10:30 a.m. (0230 GMT) for the selection committee, to which more than 5,000 Hongkongers had initially announced their candidature. The shortlist of 409 candidates had been drawn up on Thursday.

(AP)

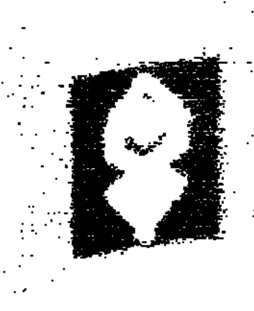
Khmer Rouge Dissidents Demand to Join Government Immediately

BATTAMBANG, Cambodia – A Khmer Rouge rebel commander said Saturday that thousands of guerrillas impatient with the slow pace of peace talks with the government want to immediately join the Cambodian army.

Khmer Rouge Front 250 commander Him Put said that some 3,100 soldiers and 25,000 civilians wished to move to the government side now, with or without approval from Khmer Rouge dissident leader Ieng Sary.

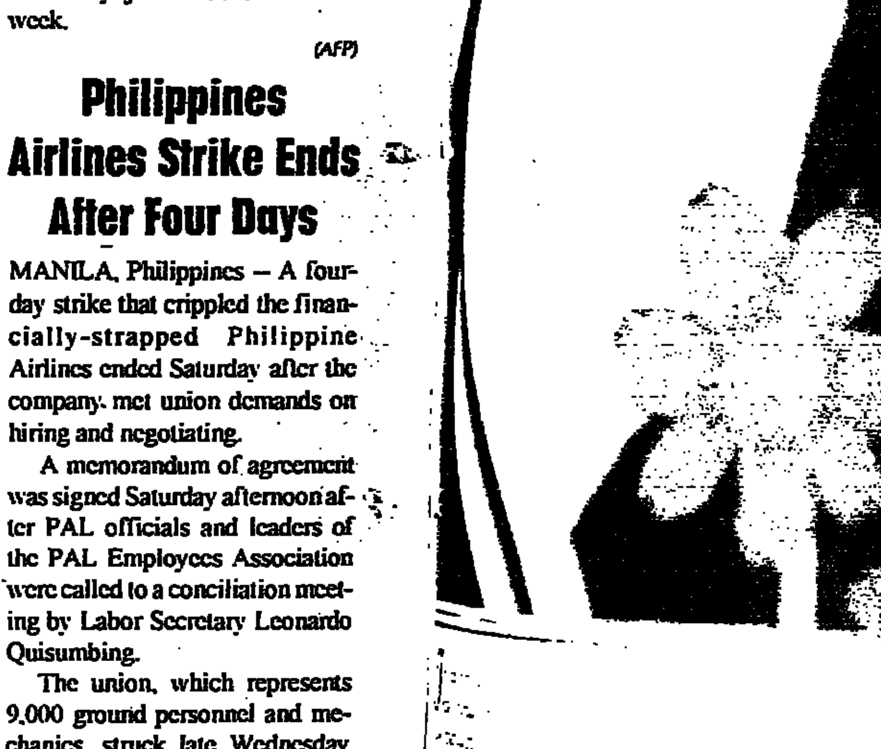
Ieng Sary led a faction of Khmer Rouge that broke away from hardliners commanded by Pol Pot and began negotiating peace with the Cambodian government in August.

The defection of Ieng Sary was seen as a sign of the impending collapse of the radical Marxist guerrilla movement, which is accused of slaughtering more than a million Cambodians when it ruled the country from 1975 until 1978.























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Special Issue on Women's Week

Fatima Is a Part of My Body

Holy Prophet (S)

On the Occasion of Women's Week

Women's Week

Declaration of the First International Conference on the Role of Woman and Family in Human Development

In the perplexing world of today human beings search for new paradigms of material and spiritual development to achieve betterment in life through collective and thoughtful action. In this world, establishment of organizations, unions and regional and international foundations, both governmental and nongovernmental, is increasing daily with the objective of attaining novel programs of development. At this time, women, by their active presence in various social spheres and as the key managers of the basic units of the society, intend to play their constructive role in political, economic and cultural decision-makings. While attending the International Conference on the Role of Woman and Family in Human Development held on the 1-3 Khordad, 1374 (22-24 May, 1995) in Tehran we declare that:

First, all monotheistic religions are the connected rings of a single chain which have created a proper way of life during the course of human history to guide humankind. Therefore, the necessity to accentuate the common points of and establish needed unity among followers of divine religions as well as to consolidate the women in religion of the world is exceedingly urgent.

Second, in order to enhance women's and men's awareness on social, economic and political rights and to remove human fallibility, historical distortions and erroneous beliefs and superstitions wrongly attributed to religion, scholars, women's NGOs and religious scientists should embark on necessary research and studies, disseminate the findings and work toward social transformation.

Third, in this era of communication advancement, when audio and visual waves leave political borders behind and cultural communication among nations is increasing day by day, presenting a proper image of women in the mass media and doing away with the propagandistic abuse of women are important steps toward cultural enhancement of society. To achieve this, women specialists should be incorporated at decision-making levels in the mass media. Exploitation of women and girls should be regarded as humiliation of humanity and a form of violence against women.

Fourth, in all divine religions the family is the healthy social foundation in which the woman and man play the fundamental role and any deviated image of the family as well as any kind of sexual relationship outside the family framework are strongly condemned. Women as mothers and wives play the major part in establishing this very holy center, i.e., the family, and their true rights and reputations should be taken into consideration in the family. The role of NGOs should be enhanced for the reinforcement of the family foundation.

Fifth, striving to attain all dimensions of human development would be impossible without considering both its material and spiritual aspects, therefore, since a number of laws and regulations in some countries hinders the cultural, social and economic growth of women, it is necessary to revise the relevant regulations taking into consideration the significance of divine religions. Hereby again, we emphasize the need to consider the advanced religions as necessities for human development in order to establish security for women and facilitate their participation in national development as was ratified in the Plan of Action of the Asia-Pacific Agenda and also in the two preliminary meetings of ESCAP.

Sixth, the participation of women in all areas in the current era enjoys an increasingly quantitative as well as qualitative trend. They should extract the best of all necessary material and spiritual resources to improve their capabilities and play a constructive role in all fields including all matters in war as well as peace. In this direction, qualitative and quantitative development of NGOs for women in various countries supports the said movement. This recommendation should never be regarded as the domination of one gender over another.

Seventh, disregard for the native and cultural composition of different nations calls for the precise clarification of policies which are put forth under the title of development. Meantime, a revision and definition of women's problems worldwide are necessary so that in various international meetings and communities these problems are definable in a common universal language for all societies which is flexible, conforming to cultures and native values of each nation.

Eighth, international fora should take measures for the correction of adverse cultural perceptions concerning women and purify the cultures of societies from prejudices and unhealthy attitudes about women.





Ninth, multifaceted respect for the woman as well as her right to practice and observe her religion and religious obligations in her country or in other countries should be observed.

Tenth, in order to establish relationships and common ideas among the women following divine religions and advocating morality, it is suggested that an institution under the title "International Federation of Women of Divine Religions" be established.

Foreign Tourists Notice

Iranian Women's Social Role

TEHRAN — A group of 18 Australian tourists, mostly women, at the end of their ten-day tour of Iranian cities, in an interview with IRNA commented that Iranian women were highly present, shoulder to shoulder with Iranian men, on the political, social and cultural scenes of the country.

A member of the group said that contrary to the distorted reports of the Western media on Iranian women, she had observed that they were energetically active in the society.

Another member of the group, Caroline, told IRNA that Iranian women's presence in all social activities was fully evident and she noticed no such restrictions on women as claimed baselessly by certain Western media reports.

Another member of the group said that the female tourists were observing *Hijab* (the Islamic dress code) during their stay in Iran because they respected the country's laws and regulations.

She added that before traveling to Iran, she had heard that Iran was facing many problems, but she realized that the country was so secure that could not be compared to any other country in the world.

The tourists further said that they would never forget the unique historical and ancient sights of Takht-e Jamshid (in Shiraz, the capital city of Fars Province), the architecture of mosques and bridges in Isfahan and the kindness of Iranian people.

They added that many tourists would come to Iran to see the beautiful and unique historical and ancient sights of the country, if they were introduced properly to the world.

(IRNA)

The Role of Women in Development of Mankind

PART 2

By: Maryam Behroozi

The emotions and sensations of women are the cornerstone for the construction of family units. Women should partake both in family activities and social actions.

In order to appreciate human development, we should look at its very foundation: mother's care. Mothers are the center for human values. The women's role in the construction of the family is significant. Today, in most countries, human values are influenced by economics.

Women, irrespective of their true values, are employed in social and economic foundations. Corruption is easily observed in such institutions.

The wrong interpretation of the sacred word of "family" and its use in corrupted circles have endangered family life.

In war-stricken areas, the annihilation of women's rights is easily observed. Presently, in the center of Europe, the most vicious cruelties are carried out against women and children. More than 50,000 women have been raped in this area. This is a clear documentation of women's humiliation.

Doubtlessly, taking care of women's issues is useless unless care is taken with family problems and corrective measures are used to strengthen family life.

Looking at women only from a sexual point of view is the most vicious attitude towards their dignity. In our Islamic system we do not have such a thing as women's sexual exploitation.

In the Iranian Constitution, the family is the basic unit of society and source of human excellence. It is up to the Iranian government to prepare the facilities for women's progress.

In the Islamic system, men and women have mutual relations, one cannot exist without the other. The Creator has assigned each some specific rights and responsibilities.

The equality of rights and responsibilities between men and women in their marital life is impossible and unjust. Women undergo some extremely hard and arduous times such as pregnancy, breast-feeding, and nourishing and rearing children.

In fact, the world "equality" is very vague in respect of women's social and family rights.

(Concluded)



Interview With the Mother of 3 Martyrs

Tehran Times Service

Q: Please introduce yourself.

A: I am the mother, rather the servant, of three dear martyrs: Davoud, Rasoul and Alireza Khaleghipour. Davoud was born in 1965, Rasoul in 1967, and Alireza in 1971. Davoud, my eldest son, achieved martyrdom in the Kheibar operations in 1983. Rasoul and Alireza were martyred following the signing of the resolution when Imam said: "I drank poison". Upon hearing that, my two children, both on the front lines, wished for martyrdom and said: "After these words from Imam, we had better not stay in this world". Rasoul and Alireza achieved martyrdom in the Mersad operations in 1988, which happened after the signing of the resolution, on the same night, together.

Q: What is the role of a mother in raising her children?

A: As I said I cannot put the precious name of "Mother" on myself and I cannot say that I am the mother of three martyrs. The mother's role is very significant in this regard. It is more important than the father's or even the teacher's role. More important because the child feels attached to his or her mother, since the time of birth until the end of this life. The very same relationship does not hold with the father. The mother's affection and love attracts children to their mothers. This influence is so powerful that children follow their mothers' examples in all aspects of their behavior and actions.

Q: Had your three martyred children acquired their beliefs in the family or by themselves?

A: They were very young at the time of the revolution. Davoud was 13, Rasoul 8 and Alireza 4. From the very beginning, God was with us. We were a relatively religious family and quite interested in our beliefs. We suffered a lot of pain during the Shah's regime. Their father played an important role among us. On the day we started our joint life, I said to him "I don't expect too much from you. I only want you to earn a righteous living". This was the basis of our life. He promised to do so and did. I, in turn, with the help of God, tried my best to raise good children. However, it was our children who turned out to be our teachers. I don't know what pushed them ahead of us. In 1971, I began studying the book Merajossaadah in an ethics class held three days a week. During class time, I would leave the children at home to play. On reaching home, the three boys would come to me and I would read out to them what I had learned in the classroom that day. This way, I would not only practice my lessons but teach my children something. Alireza who was two years old would sit with his hands under his chin listening to me like an adult. It was only after their martyrdom that I found out they were really internalizing what I repeated to them. They had gotten used to the book Merajossaadah. Before sleeping, I would tell them stories from the Qoran. Before the revolution my husband, together with his friends, duplicated and distributed Imam's declarations. One day while riding his bicycle on the way home from shcool, my 13 year-old, Davoud with some of the declarations in his umbrella was stopped by the police. They had asked him where he was going. He later said to me "Mom, I didn't panic and just told them I was coming from school." When he was 15,



Davoud was sent to Kurdistan by his school's Jihad to spend the summer. My children never failed at school. Neither did they have to take a re-examination. They went to school, to the front lines and to the mosque together and were successful in all their activities. Alireza was the student of Roshd Model High School. He received a letter of appreciation from his school and graduated with an overall score of 19.5 out of 20. This was despite his absence from shcool twice during which he had gone to the front lines. Some people would say the children are running away from school, but those who had been led in the right way were successful in everything they did.

They considered the great Jihad more important than the smaller one. They could not have shown so much bravery in their fighting against the enemy had they not purified their souls. I didn't know about it. They said: "We don't deserve to fight and therefore would rather help the combatant behind the lines." It was only after their martyrdom that I learned that one of them was a commander and the other had taken part in a major operation. They were quite firm in their beliefs. They used to say their prayers exactly at the due time and took part in the Friday congregational prayers. When they were together, they talked about Islamic ethics. They taught Qoran. They had properly learned the religious principles from me.

Q: Do you view martyrdom as a merit?

A: My little Alireza defined martyrdom this way: "Martyrdom is the final destination towards God. Upon reaching this destination, mankind reaches the love of God. There is no merit higher than martyrdom".

Q: How can the family environment, considering the emotional relationship among the members contribute to the development of children and their acceptance of religious values?

A: Whenever Davoud went to the battlefields, he had a photo of me in his pocket. When he achieved martyrdom, his comrades found the photo in his pocket. It was tattered and I couldn't recognize myself. We had a lot of respect between us. My children never talked to their father about casual things. And it was I who acted as a mediator between the two sides. They loved their family. After Davoud's martyrdom, his Basiji friends asked his father if Davoud's absence had affected his life, his father picked up a glass and said: "Imagine that this glass is full of honey. This is the way we always live. People speak of a honeymoon. I tell you about a honey-life. Our children's martyrdom was like a spoonfull of poison in that glass. Martyrdom by itself *was not poison. It was my children's* absence that made it painful for us. Despite all this, the honey was so sweet that it took away the pain." There were times when their father felt sad. In such cases I would soothe him and in return when I felt depressed he would help me recover. In short, we did not let Davoud's martyrdom have a negative impact on our other two sons.

Q: What was their motivation for going to the batlefield?

A: It is incumbent on not only every Muslim but on every person to defend his homeland, let alone the fact that my sons were defending Islam. Islam was above everything. Rasoul repeatedly said: "I wish I had thousands of lives to give away for the revolution". They were wiser than their age. Some ignorant people say "Why did you let all three of your sons go to the front lines?" I once had an interview with a television documentary program on battlefield events. At that time, my husband was in Islamabad, Rasoul was in the front lines and Davoud had been martyred and I was going to see off my last son to the battlefield. The interviewer asked me: "If you had another son, would you send him too, to the front lines? You now have no one else to stay with you". (Of course, I had a one-year-old son and a 13-year-old daughter). I responded: "I wish I had children as many as my hairs to sacrifice them in the way of God". When you identify the goal, then life has no meaning to you; Islam was our goal.

On Davoud's front line life and his martyrdom:

One day he came to me and said: "Mother, Prophet Mohammed's (SAWA) army is heading to the battlefields and I am also going with them". I said: "Didn't your father tell you to take care of us while he was in Lebanon? You know that he won't be back before the spring."

(To be contd)

The Role of Religions in Improving Women's Status

PART 2

by: Zinat Sadat Amini

Both have common rights.

"And who so doeth good works, whether of male or female, and he (or she) is a believer, such will enter paradise and they will not be wronged the dint in a date stone" (Holy Qur'an, Women, verse 124)

Islam firmly stands against corrupt and wicked traditions in those societies which treat women as commodities.

"O ye who believe! It is not lawful for you to forcibly inherit the women (of your deceased kinsmen)." (Holy Qur'an, Women, verse 19)

From the verses of the chapter Women and other chapters relating to women, it is deduced that woman is a free human being, has the right to select and has the freedom of speech; she has the authority to handle her own wealth in the ways she likes. She has all the rights of human beings. She may not be forced to do anything she hates to.



What has been said in the Glorious Qur'an on the rights of women needs further research and is not the topic of the present article. What we have said so far was a hint to the great revolution which Islam and the Prophet of Islam have done to restore women's long forgotten prestige and dignity. Islam gave such a magnificent impetus to women's status that at the start of Islam women combatants struggled along with their brethren against the infidels. Some became martyrs, nursed the wounded and cared for the sick. The first martyred woman in Islam was Somayyeh; the first Muslim woman nurse was Rafideh. The first woman who helped the Islamic warriors was Nassibeh.

Two Political Model Combatants in the World of Islam

At the time when women were declining and the Arab tyranny against them was skyrocketing, the Prophet of Islam (peace be upon him and his progeny) rose against these anti – values and struggled for the rights of women. His enemies employed different means to stop this heavenly movement. None of their efforts was effective. Now the enemies tried another plot against the Prophet by saying that his prophethood would remain incomplete since he did not have a son and his religion would vanish as soon as he died.

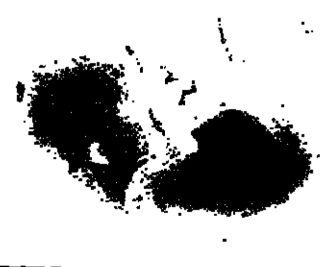
But these ignorant people could not realize that God was determined to continue the prophet's ancestry through the great lady of Islam. The birth of Fatima, peace be upon her, was one of the illuminating aspects of God's miracles. She manifested what the Prophet had endeavored to teach. Fatima is a great personality in the history of Islam. This is not because she is the Prophet's daughter, nor because she is Ali's wife. It is not because she is the mother of the Innocent Ones. It is because at the darkest stage of history she tried to perform her role perfectly. She brought about an impetus in the hearts of Muslim women. Many books have been written about Fatima, although her true role has not been made clear for the last 14 centuries.

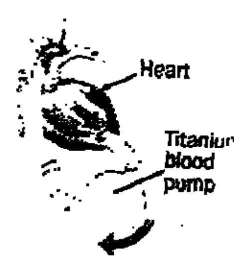
Fatima, being the daughter of the Messenger of God, had a significant role to play: a women who was veiled even in front of a blind man. She continued being veiled in the best way possible. At the most critical period of her age, she noticed her husband's right being ignored. Imamate and Islam being endangered. She began to struggle. She shouted at the people who had ignored Ali's right: **"O people! If the Messenger of God is a tree, we are its branches. How nasty is a sword which is not smooth, and a lance which is broken, and thought which is wicked! Your nasty self has become your guide. God's rage is against you. The offspring will recognize what the predecessors have done."**

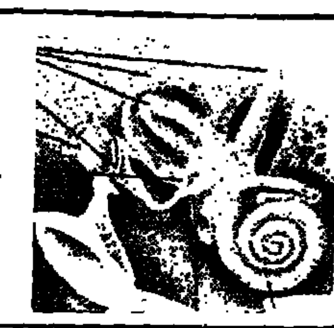
Fatima was not the only lady of the prophet's descendants who has so knowingly performed her duties. Another brave politician and combatant lady of her generation rose against Yazid's Green Castle to defend the way her brother, Hussein, had gone. Today the shouting against tyranny and injustice which Zeinab started leads the world's women toward liberty and justice.

(Concluded)







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- ☑ It's kind to your waist. Seafood is usually low in total fat-even a fatty fish like salmon is usually leaner than the leanest cut of beef. And one gram of fat piles on more than twice as many calories as protein or carbohydrates. Light bites: cod (89 calories per 3-ounce portion), haddock (95), walleye pollock (96), flounder or sole (99), sea bass (105) and halibut (119).
- ☑ It's good for your heart. Evidence suggests eating fish even once a week may help reduce heart disease risk. Why: Most seafood is low in saturated fat, the kind that raises cholesterol levels, and has only half to two thirds the cholesterol of lean meats. And omega-3 fatty acids found in fish are believed to have an anti-clogging effect on the arteries. Good catches: Dark, oily fish like salmon, tuna, mackerel, bluefish, sardines and anchovies.
- ☑ It tastes great without frying. Frying adds fat, so bake, broil or poach fish instead. To turn up the flavor add basil, chives, cilantro, dill, mint, mustard, oregano, parsley or thyme .... DELICIOUS!

The Split Peace Prize Pair

A Nobel renews the spotlight on East Timor, but the winners are divided on the island's future

IN THE WIDER WORLD, EAST Timor is a geopolitical footnote, a mere half of an island that beame a short-lived nation, born in fratricidal guerrilla war and eventually swallowed by its giant neighbor Indonesia. For 21 years, despite reports of abuses by Indonesia, East Timor has been a subject mostly for diplomatic specialists. Its exiled representatives looked in vain for support, literally knocking on doors that refused to open. And then last week East Timor was back in the headlines. The committee for the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo gave its coveted award to two men who have never ceased perpetuating their homeland's hope for self-rule. One is Jose' Ramos-Horta, 46, an exiled public relations ambassador for East Timor's guerrilla, who is now based in Australia; the other is Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo, 48, the Roman Catholic bishop who resides in East Timor. While the award spotlights a neglected conflict, the world is divided about what to do about East Timor. Belo and Ramos-Horta certainly are.

THE BISHOP: Belo is critical of Indonesia and Fretilin

Indonesia immediately decried the choice of Ramos-Horta. In 1975, at the age of 25, the former newsman became "foreign minister" of a government formed by the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor, or Fretilin, which slaughtered card-holding members of four other political parties following Portugal's withdrawal from its former colony. Indonesia's invasion the following month sent most Fretilin leaders into exile. Ramos-Horta advocates Fretilin's peace plan: a two-year pullback of Indonesian troops and an eventual U.N.-sponsored referendum on self-rule. "We, the East Timorese, are offering an olive branch to Indonesia," Ramos-Horta told Time last week, describing the process as a way for Indonesia to save face and regain respect. He says his share of the $1.1 million award should have gone to Xanana Gusmao, the Fretilin leader jailed by Indonesia in 1993. Ramos-Horta says Gusmao will determine how the money is spent, though that could prove tricky since the guerrilla leader is being held in communicado on a 20-year commuted sentence.

Belo received the news of the prize as he was saying Mass in East Timor, which is more than 90% Catholic and where the church is just about the only intermediary between the government and the cowed populace. In 1989 he fear-



FORMER JOURNALIST: Ramos-Horta, Fretilin's spokesman

lessly asked the U.Njj. to support a referendum in East Timor, and he has criticized Indonesia's policy of importing non-Timorese migrants to the island. After the massacre of some 200 protesters in 1991, Belo loudly called for a commission of inquiry. He has said the Indonesian military had planned, but failed, to assassinate him twice, in 1989 and 1991. But he has also condemned Fretilin for the massacres it led in 1975, which he blames squarely on Gusmao.

Belo believes Fretilin's savagery is neither forgotten nor forgiven. While he still advocates a referendum, the bishop is not as confident as Ramos-Horta seems to be about its out-come. Many East Timorese, he says, may even choose union with Indonesia. He offers an alternative to a potentially violent referendum: East Timor as an Indonesian province with special autonomy.

The prize is divided — and so are its winners. Meanwhile, a shamed Indonesia remains East Timor's overlord. An agitated Belo asked Time last week, "Who will be able to expel the Indonesian forces from here? Who?"

Thought

Among that which has been revealed by Allah, the supreme, to Jesus is: Verily, among the rights of Allah over his servants is that they should make themselves humble before Allah when He makes them blessed.

PRAYER

Noon	11:48
Evening	17:29
Dawn (tomorrow)	4:54
Sunrise (tomorrow)	6:28

TODAY IN HISTORY

Sunday, NOV. 3

1534 - England's Parliament confirms Henry VIII in all judicial and political powers formerly exercised by the Pope in England.

1970 - Marxist Salvador Almende becomes president of Chile.

1973 - U.N. Emergency Force reports success in easing tension between Egyptian and Israeli troops at positions west of Suez Canal.

1986 - U.N. General Assembly passes resolution calling on United States to comply with world court ruling for U.S to end support for Nicaraguan Contra rebels.

1989 - Bombs explode outside Beirut homes of three Christian legislatures shortly after General Miscall Aoun threatens to dissolve Parliament if it ratifies peace treaty.

1990 - Mozambique's Parliament approves new constitution.

1991 - Israeli and Jordanian-Palestinian delegates agree to pursue talks on interim self-government in Isralei-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

1992 - Nigerian jets, in a multinational force defending Monrovia, bomb the Firestone rubber plantation.

1993 - Government troops storm through a Croat district north of Sarajevo, prompting 15,000 terrified civilians to flee into the countryside.

1994 - A Bosnian refugee, determined to call attention to the slaughter in his homeland, hijacks an airliner only to surrender when he believed the world had heard his plea.

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NANCY ® by Guy & Brad Gilchrist

I KNOW! I KNOW! THIRTY DIVIDED BY SIX IS FIVE!

IT IS FIVE, ISN'T IT? THIRTY DIVIDED BY SIX IS FIVE, RIGHT?

YES, THAT'S RIGHT

I KNEW IT! I KNEW IT!

BUT SINCE THIS IS HISTORY CLASS, MAYBE YOU COULD ANSWER A QUESTION ON THAT SUBJECT

YOU MEAN, LIKE, FOR EXTRA CREDIT?

Good News for the Bald

RALEIGH, N. CAROLINA — Researchers using mice to examine a pesticide's effects on skin cancer also developed data they say indicates baldness may be linked to the presence of a female hormone, not the absence of a male one.

Dr. Robert Smart and graduate assistant hye-sun oh were studying the pesticide's impact when they found that the shaved skin of mice grew hair when treated with an estrogen blocker.

"Estrogen was playing some fundamental role in skin biology," Smart said.

The discovery by the North Carolina state university researchers was published in the latest edition of the proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

The discovery is being tested for possible application in humans, but any commercial use could be five years away, Smart said.

Accordding to Smart the studies also provided insights into skin cancer, but a scientist who wasn't involved in the research said it was too soon to suggest the data may lead to cures for either condition.

"it may well be that whatever effect estrogen has is going to be much more significant in the mouse than the human," said Dr. Barbara Gilchrest, chairwoman of the Dermatology Department at Boston University.

Another researcher said the finding is a good start for understanding hair loss conditions.

"What's interesting and frustrating about the hair follicle is it requires the interaction of a lot of signals, this is such a clear demonstration of an agent that it's new and it's exciting," said Dr. Ulrike Lichti, hair follicle investigator at the national cancer institute.

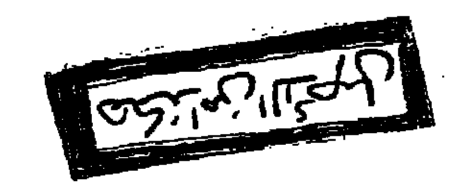
Smart said the estrogen blocker acts as a switch to turn on hair growth in the lab mice. He said research to determine if the same switch exists in humans is underway at Wake Forest University's Bowman-Gray School of Medicine.

Scientists have known that cells at the base of the hair follicle, called dermal papilla cells, regulate the follicle growth and resting periods, but no one knew why. Smart said his research points to a reason.

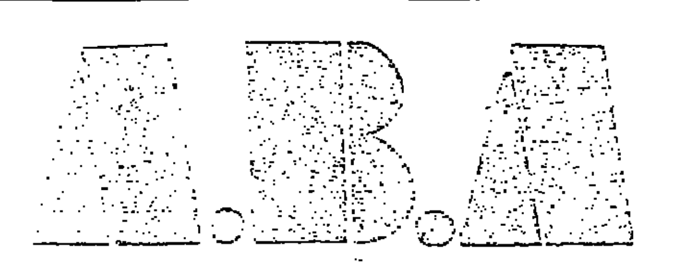
"In the follicle itself, what we're observing is one particular cell type is being influenced by estrogen and it is influencing the growth of another cell type," Smart said.

Past research into hair growth has focused on male hormones, or androgens.

"People believed that androgens were very important in regulating hair growth," Smart said. "in beard and whisker growth, that's important, but when one talks about hair growth on top of our head, it doesn't necessarily hold, androgens do play a role, but for all the research that has been done the outcome is not as successful as we would like."

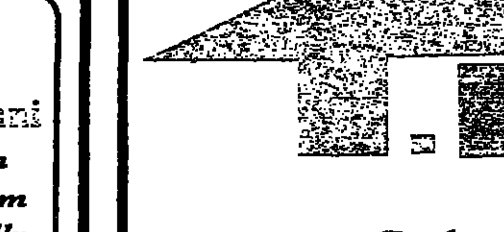


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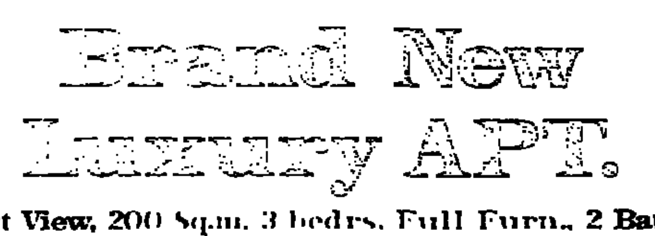
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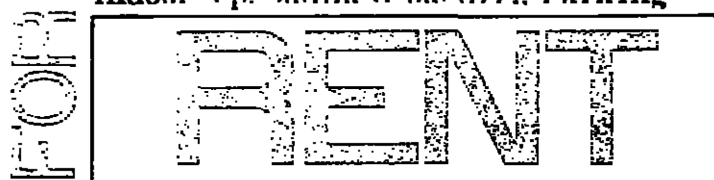


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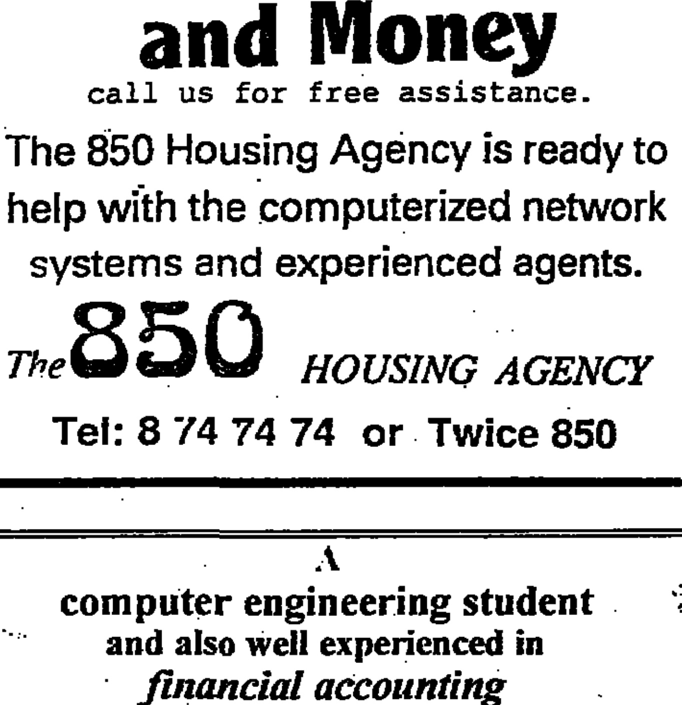
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Imam Khomeini Immortal Symbolic Islamic Leader

Tehran Times Service

Imam Ruhollah Khomeini was born on the 20th Jamadi-ul-Thani 1281 A.H. (1902 AD) in Khomein (Isfahan Province).

Imam Khomeini's birth date falls on the birth anniversary of Hadhrat Fatima (SA), the daughter of Prophet Mohammad (SAW), the Last Messenger of God, and the wife of the First Imam, Hadhrat Ali (AS), the rightful successor to the Prophet's (SAW) household.

His father was Seyed Mostafa Khomeini, a well-known and beloved scholar of his day, martyred by the agents of Reza Khan (the father of the deposed Shah). His father left three sons and three daughters. Imam Khomeini was the youngest in the family.

Imam Khomeini lost both his tutors, his mother and aunt at the age of 15.

The Father and Founder of the Islamic Revolution in Iran studied Islamic sciences under the guidance of his elder brother Ayatollah Pasandideh.

Ayatollah Khomeini also underwent special instructions with the help of Sheikh Abdul-Karim Ha'eri Yazdi in 1922. When Ayatollah Ha'eri Yazdi passed away in 1937, Imam Khomeini was established as a genius scholar of high distinction.

Imam Khomeini was well-versed in Islamic Jurisprudence, philosophy, mysticism and astronomy.

Imam Khomeini had two sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Ayatollah Seyed Mostafa Khomeini was martyred in 1978 under mysterious circumstances by the tyrannical regime of the Shah.

Imam Khomeini has written numerous books exceeding 30 volumes in number. In *Kashf-al-Asrar* (Revelation of Secrets), written during the time of Reza Khan, he vehemently criticized Reza Khan for his dependency upon and subservientness to foreign powers.

He clearly perceived that the hostility of Pahlavi regime to Islam was not the mere desire of a dictator but rather part of comprehensive plan to eliminate Islam as a political, economic, social and cultural force throughout the Islamic world.

In his book, he wrote, *"All the orders issued by the dictatorial regime of the bandit Reza Khan, have no value at all. The laws passed by the parliament must be scrapped and burned. All the idiotic words that have sprung from the brain of that illiterate soldier are rotten and that only the Law of Almighty Allah will forever remain and stand against the ravages of time."*

Imam Khomeini emerged as a supreme religious authority in the years following the overthrow of Mosaddeq through a CIA-directed coup d'etat in 1953.

The reinstatement of the Shah to the throne brought the so-called 'White Revolution' in 1963, ten years later.

It has been said that the only 'white' thing about the "White Revolution" was that it was conceived in the White House. It was certainly not white in the sense of being bloodless, as it was hardly a revolution. In fact it was an attempt to prevent a true revolution in the making.

In the earliest 'Fatwa' issued by Imam Khomeini in 1963, he condemned the Shah's regime for its complete subordination to foreign powers specifically the United States. He further criticized the deposed Shah for maintaining close political, economic, military, and intelligence ties with Israel and his anti-Islamic policies.

Imam Khomeini was first arrested after the uprising on June 1963 and finally exiled to Turkey. In October 1965, Imam Khomeini moved to the holy city of Najaf (Iraq).

From Najaf, Imam Khomeini continued to issue Fatwas. The deposed Shah who hoped that by sending Imam Khomeini to an exile, he would succeed in preventing the Imam's influence and totally diminishing his popularity. The Shah was frustrated.

Throughout the fourteen years of the exile in Najaf, Imam khomeini continued his ceaseless campaign.

The success of Islamic Revolution of Iran springs out from his untiring endeavors in awakening and directing the Ummah.

It was in December 1978 when one of the greatest of all the demonstrations took place. It can be said to be an exceptional demonstration in the history of the world.

This demonstration paved the way for the escape of the Shah, his final overthrow and ultimate triumph of the Islamic Revolution.

This historical upheaval set up the course for the establishment of an Islamic Government based upon the teachings of the Holy Qoran.

Today the Iranian nation looks up with pride the rich heritage Imam Khomeini has left behind him. His successor, Grand Ayatollah Seyed Ali Khamenei, the Leader of Islamic Revolution stands as yet another symbol of resistance to foreign power dominance over the Muslims around the world.



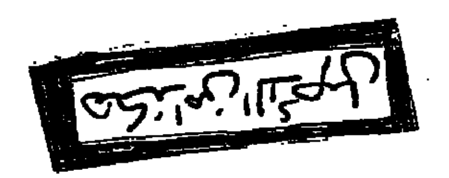
Imam Khomeini's Views on Relations With U.S.

Marking Anniversary of Ending U.S. Espionage Activities in Iran on Nov. 3rd, 1979

Tehran Times Service

TEHRAN — The slogan 'death with the U.S.' was manifested in the act of the brave and ardent Muslim youngsters who took the U.S. den of corruption and espionage (embassy).

- The nation should be vigilant and aware of the U.S. plots, since it has received a slap on the face from you (the Iranian people). The U.S. was counting on Iran's oil and other natural resources, but you repulsed it from your country. Thus, it is now busy hatching plots against Iran. But, as long as you are vigilant, the U.S. cannot materialize its evil schemes.
- The Islamic Republic of Iran will by no means beg the U.S. for assistance, even if it suffers straitened circumstances.
- Even today, if you, the Iranian nation and government, submit to the U.S. hegemonic policies, that country will give you everything, but in the way it gives to its servants.
- We will resist the U.S. forever and will not establish friendly ties with it, unless it forgoes its hegemonic and oppressive policies.
- Iran's snubbing the U.S. is above all victories achieved by the Iranian nation.
- The U.S., as I have frequently said, is a wolf in sheep's clothing. Thus, the Islamic Republic of Iran can never have cordial relations with that country.
- Once again, I warn against the U.S. threat to the Mideast region, particularly to Iran. Today, all those countries conspiring together against Iran have direct or indirect links with the U.S., and the Iranian nation should firmly thwart this conspiracy.



Key Dates in the Life of French Explorer La Salle

MATAGORDA BAY, Texas — Key dates in the life of 17th-century French explorer Robert Cavelier Sieur de La Salle:

November 21, 1643: La Salle is born in Rouen, France.

April 1682: La Salle discovers the mouth of the Mississippi River. Half of the North American continent is formally claimed for France and King Louis XIV.

April 1684: Louis XIV commissions La Salle to carry out his plan to reach the Mississippi from the Gulf of Mexico and start a permanent settlement.

August 1684: About 300 people depart from France aboard "L'Aimable," "La Belle," "Le Joly" and "Saint-Francois."

September 1684: Most of the fleet arrives at Santo Domingo, days after Spanish pirates seize "Saint-Francois."

November 1684: The three remaining ships sail toward the Mississippi.

February 1685: "La Belle" safely enters Matagorda Bay. "L'Aimable" runs aground, breaking up and losing many of supplies.

March 1685: "Le Joly" departs for France. About 180 people stay to found the colony.

October 1685: La Salle and 50 men go in Canoes to search for the mouth of the Mississippi. No contact between the team and ship for two months.

January 1686: "La Belle" wrecked in storm.

March 1686: La Salle Party reaches Anchorage, but "La Belle" was not there. The men return to Fort St. Louis.

January 1687: La Salle leaves for Illinois with 17 men to seek help, leaving only people behind at the fort. Illness and hostile natives have already claimed the rest. (AFP)

New Clues to Life on Mars

LONDON — New evidence has come to light that life may have existed on Mars billions of years ago and could still be there today, a statement from the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) said recently.

British scientists from the Open University and the Natural History Museum have confirmed that a second meteorite from the red planet contains significant amounts of organic material, the statement added.

The scientists also found tiny amounts of carbonate in the original Martian meteorite with a geological signature suggesting it was formed from methane — a gas often produced by micro- organisms.

The new evidence was announced here at a meeting of scientists to discuss the possibility of extraterrestrial life hosted by Science Minister Ian Taylor.

The DTI statement said if the new findings were accepted it would mean there could have been life on Mars only 600,000 years ago.

Geologically this is sufficiently recent for there would be a good chance that life might still exist in protected areas of the planet, it is claimed.

In August experts at the U.S. space agency NASA caused a sensation by claiming that a Martian meteorite discovered in Antarctica in 1984 contained crude fossils from primitive micro-organisms.

Scientists are still locked in a fierce debate over whether the "fossils" really were evidence of life or caused by chemical processes.

The first meteorite, ALH 84001, dates back about 3.6 billion years and was blown off the surface of Mars and into space by an asteroid smashing into the planet. Millions of years later it crashed onto earth.

The new meteorite, EETA 79001, was formed 180 million years ago and is therefore much younger. Like its cousin, it was blasted off the surface of Mars by an asteroid impact. (AFP)

Sony to Concentrate Video-Game Production in Japan

TOKYO — Sony Computer Entertainment Inc. will concentrate production of home-video game players in Japan to cash in on the yen's depreciation against the dollar, the Kyodo news agency said recently.

The company, a subsidiary of Sony Corp., has produced the 32-bit "Playstation" players at two factories, one in Kisarazu near Tokyo and the other in San Diego, California.

But Playstation production at the San Diego plant will be halted as a weaker yen has enhanced the export competitiveness of domestically made products, Kyodo quoted company officials as saying.

The move will also make it easier to meet burgeoning worldwide demand for the game machine by procuring parts from domestic suppliers, the officials said.

No official at Sony Computer Entertainment was immediately available to confirm the report.

The company will manufacture the machines at another plant in Minakamo near Nagoya, central Japan, Kyodo said.

Global shipments of Playstations totaled 7.2 million units by the end of August. Of them, 3.5 million units were shipped at home, 2.1 million in North America and 1.6 million in Europe, Kyodo said. (AFP)

U.S. Internet Penetration in Higher Income Homes Leveling Off

NORWALK, Connecticut — The number of higher income households in the United States subscribing to Internet and on-line services has slowed, a survey released by a market research group disclosed recently.

A study by INTECO Corporation found that Internet and on- line subscriptions had reached 15.2 million in 10.4 million homes in September 1996.

But it also noted that in U.S. households with annual incomes of $25,000 or more, Internet penetration had slowed.

The survey said the number of higher income households connecting with the Internet was 9.8 million in May this year. By September that figure had dropped to 8.7 million, as consumers may not have found content compelling enough to remain on-line, according to INTECO consultant Paulette Donnelly.

"We haven't seen many new higher income households subscribing to the Internet and on-line services over the last several months, yet multiple subscriptions within existing households have risen dramatically during this period," she said.

Despite the decline, INTECO predicted a surge in Internet penetration in U.S. homes with the upcoming holiday season.

It said its research had identified 13.5 million new U.S. households expecting to sign up for Internet or on-line services in the next 12 months.

Nearly 80 percent of such "intenders" have household income of $25,000 or more.

Other factors behind the expected growth spurt include an onslaught of aggressive advertising by industry leaders such as America On-line and Microsoft Network. (AFP)

World's Largest Dome Planned for British Millennium Exhibition

LONDON — Details of what would be the world's largest domed building — to house Britain's millennium exhibition — were unveiled here recently.

The huge structure planned for Greenwich in southeast London will be a futuristic building with 100 meter (330 foot) masts and spectacular views of London and the River Thames.

A circular walkway around the building, which would cost £350 million ($520 million), is a kilometer (half mile) long.

When complete it would be larger than the Georgia Dome in the U.S. city of Atlanta, currently the largest domed building in the world.

The Greenwich building could swallow London's Trafalgar Square and the surrounding buildings and 3,300 London double-decker buses could be parked inside.

Greenwich planning committee is being asked to approve the project. If it does, more than 2,000 people will be involved in constructing the center which when complete will provide 5,000 jobs on site.

Mike Davies, from the Richard Rogers Partnership, one of the designers, said: "We see this project as being on a scale along with the Pompidou Center in Paris or the Sydney Opera House.

"The building will be covered with a translucent fabric roof which should last up to 15 years. We hope that after the exhibition, it will continue to be a major site of excellence for Britain."

Greenwich is the site of the original Royal Observatory which is accepted internationally as the prime meridian of longitude since 1884, and the basis of Greenwich Mean Time. (AFP)

U.S. Scientists Received Millions of Dollars From Secret Tobacco Fund

LONDON — U.S. scientists whose work might be useful to tobacco firms being sued by lung cancer victims were given millions of research dollars through a secret tobacco fund, a press report said here Thursday.

The *Independent* said a list of scientists who received funds through the fund, known as Special Account Number 4, was discovered by Merrel Williams, a clerk working for the British-owned tobacco company Brown Williamson.

The firm has its headquarters in Louisville in the United States.

Between 1988 and 1992, Williams reportedly copied thousands of pages of internal tobacco industry memoranda and gave them to lawyers suing tobacco companies in Mississippi.

Special Account 4 was administered by a New York law firm, Jacob and Medinger, according to the Williams documents.

The *Independent*, quoting a television documentary to be shown in Britain later Thursday, said that an eminent British psychologist had also received over £800,000 ($1.2 million) from the fund.

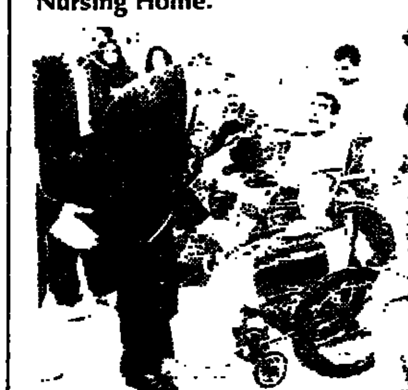
But Hans Eysenck, who has consistently disparaged the scientific consensus that smoking causes lung cancer, told the paper he had never heard of Special Account 4.

He added that he could not remember the source of the millions of dollars in research grants his work had attracted. (AFP)

Gilan Nursing Home for Disabled and Aged, Rasht Public Nursery in Photos



The German ambassador in Iran pays a visit to Fashtam 1500-Bed Nursing Home.



Prof. Samiei's visit to Gilan Nursing Home for the Disabled and Aged



The children at Mozhdehi Charitable Institution are singing song.



ABAN 13: National Day for Campaign Against Global Arrogance

Imam Khomeini's Exile
Student's Day
Takeover of Den of Espionage



When the Hands of Oppressors Were Cut Asunder

Tehran Times Service

November 3 coincides with a great event considered much vital to the Islamic Revolution to which the Imam referred as the second revolution. On this day in 1979 a group of students who later identified themselves as "Moslem Students Following the Line of Imam" who had participated in a huge gathering at Tehran University Campus to celebrate the 'Students Day' moved toward the US espionage den (the so-called embassy) in Tehran. An hour later the students gathered in front of the U.S. espionage den and after chanting revolutionary slogans in condemnation of the US policies in Iran during the past regime and its hostile attitude to the Islamic Revolution, climbed onto the iron bars of the embassy's gate and in a matter of few hours, seized the embassy and arrested the "diplomats" inside.

This was the beginning of the seizure of the U.S. embassy, a place where plots had been hatched against Islam and the Islamic revolution of Iran, and a center for propagation of the corrupt Western policies and culture and a headquarter for undermining the Revolution and the Imam and coordinating anti-Revolutionary activities.

Tens of internal and foreign correspondents and journalists flooded the occupied embassy and sent the hot news all over the world.

The first communique of the students, followers of the Imam's line, was broadcast on Radio Tehran at one o'clock the same day. The statement read in part: "We (the students) occupied the U.S. embassy in order to voice out our protest on the U.S. policies to the world's people."

It was on this same day that the U.S. puppet regime of the Shah had exiled Imam Khomeini some 32 years ago. After the Imam's exile, it did not take long before the anger of the Muslim nation of Iran snook the very foundation of the regime of the defunct Shah. Despite the fact that the Shah's regime had been armed to the teeth by its masters in the U.S., the Muslim nation of Iran, depending on God and the Leadership of Imam Khomeini, started a great uprising against the Shah and his masters in the White House.

The Islamic revoution of Iran was, as appreciated by every body, the world's only revolution which gained victory without relying on superpowers and relied on methods of struggle against oppression. It changed not only the previous situations in Iran but also affected all political accounts of the region and the world.

By putting forth the slogans of "Neither West nor East' the Islamic Revolution of Iran for the first time in the world is going to introduce a new approach to struggle to the oppressed people. And this is a threat for the superpowers, because there are one billion Muslim all over the globe who by resorting to the sublime tenors of Islam and employing their affluent and vital resources and God-given mines and riches are able to destroy the system ruling over the Western and Eastern blocs.

This is why the world Imperialism, soon after the victory of the Islamic revolution, chose a strategy for preventing the spread of the Islamic Revolution to other countries. They hatched all types of conspiracies against the newly-established Islamic system in order to nip it in the bud.

The only factor which thwarted such plots has been and is the Imam Khomeini's leadership and the solidarity of the people based on Islamic ideology. To destroy the solidarity amongst different classes of the Muslim nation of Iran, was then the first step for the Imperialists in carrying out their demonic plots against the revolution. Undoubtedly, the U.S. so-called embassy was then the most important center of conspiracies against the Islamic Revolution and Iran.

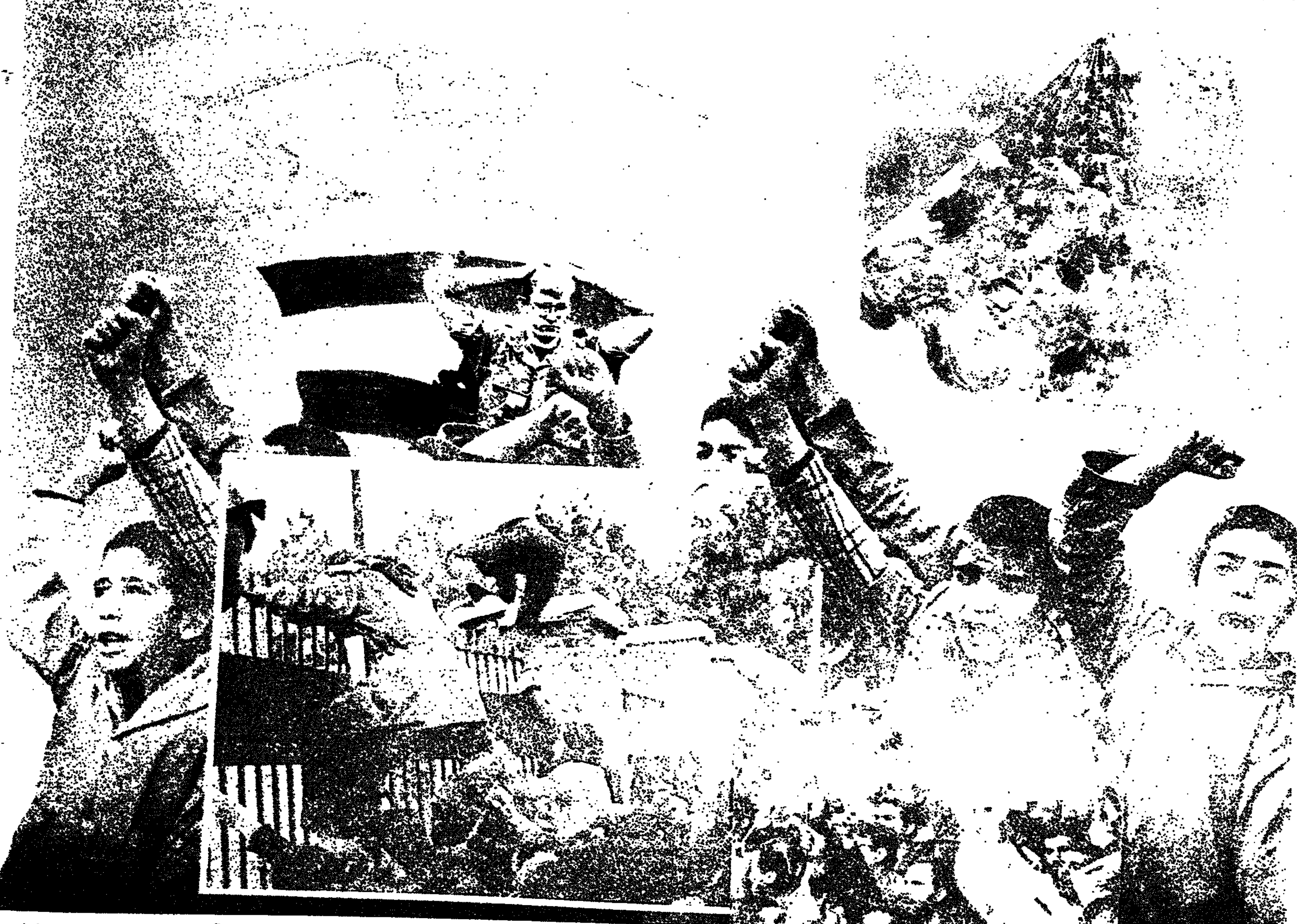
The espionage den, after the victory of the Revolution, attempted to contact the officials of the temporary government of Engineer Bazargan in order to establish the sort of relations with parties such as Freedom Movement, National Front and the like parties which were all pro-American.

The other way for the U.S. to confront the Islamic revolution was the reorganizing of SAVAK (Shah's notorious secret police), in order to carry out terrorist operations, spreading false rumours in the country and many other deceptive tactics. Furthermore, the U.S. embassy provided the counter-revolutionaries with forged documents in order to flee Iran and set up organizations abroad to continue their demonic crimes against the Islamic revolution.

The hostile attitude of the U.S. toward the revolution had convinced the Muslim youths, especially the students following the Imam's line that although the Revolution had overthrown the

(Contd on Pg.15)







In Reminiscence of a Revolutionary Speech

Tehran Times Service

Today, the 3rd Nov. is the 32nd anniversary of the event when the American puppet regime of the Shah exiled the late Leader of the Revolution Imam Khomeini to Turkey and from there to Iraq in a bid to put out the flames of the Islamic Revolution just begun.

The forced exile came when the regime found most surprisingly that there was no way to reach any compromise or reconciliation with this faithful and militant Muslim leader 'Khomeini' who was the embodiment of the oppressed voices of the Iranian masses. Nor could the regime, it had to admit, drive the Imam off the track by imprisonment and all means possible to stifle the opposing leaders' voice. Certainly if it were not for the fear of a popular movement of Iranian Muslims which could be triggered off by any attempt on the life of the Imam, the sold-out regime of the Shah would never hesitate to eliminate him physically.

However the Imam was exiled only to return, some 15 years later, amidst an unpredcedented welcome by his people as the Leader of the Islamic Revolution that sent the Shah and his armed-to-the teeth regime to the dustbin of history.

Let us now have a glance at the speech which caused the Imam's exile. He made this speech in front of his house to people on October 26 entailing the ratification of a bill by the then so-called National Consultative Assembly according to which the Iranian courts had no jurisdiction over the U.S. subjects, and total judicial immunity was granted to the latter. (The bill is known is Capitulation).

"In the Name of God the Beneficient the Merciful"

"I cannot unfold the pains my heart is undergoing because of the approval of this bill (capitulation). In the peak of sorrow, I am now only counting my days to meet death and be relieved. Iran has no longer any happy celebration. They (the regime) have replaced all our Festivals (Eids) with mourning days. They sold our independence to their foreign masters and are brazenly celebrating such a shameful act. Our honor (by the approval of this disgraceful bill) was trampled and the dignity of the Iranian nation and its armed forces was trodden upon.

According to this new bill they have lowered Iran to the Vienna Treaty and have granted jurisdictional immunity to all American military advisors, technicians, administrative employees and their families in Iran. Thus, the U.S. subjects cannot be tried in Iran in spite of any crime they may commit in this country.

This has been dictated to the regime by the masters. Why? Because they only wanted to receive a 200 million dollar loan from the U.S. and repay 300 million in return within 10 years.

The bitter truth is that the regime sold out Iran to the US for the sake of these dollars. Iran is now a colony of the U.S. With the approval of this bill of capitulation the regime has made the Muslim nation of Iran to appear



as a wild and uncivilized people in the eyes of the world.

"What shall we do with disastrous plight. What can the ulama do in the face of these catastrophic events. How can we convey the truth to other countries? Other nations may now think that it is the Iranian nation that has brought itself to this low and inferior position in which it is placed today.

They do not know that it is only the Iranian government and Majlis that have placed the country in this disgraceful situation. The fact is the Majlis has no connection whatsoever with the Iranian people. This Majlis has been set up by the force of bayonets and has nothing to do with the Iranian nation.

The people have not voted these deputies to the Majlis. Many of the high-ranking ulama and Marjas had boycotted the elections and they were followed by the nation. But these so-called representatives have been given their seats in the Majlis only by the force of the bayonets.

"The regime has, however, realized it well that if the Ulama had influence in determining the policies of the country, they will never let this nation be toyed away by the British for a while and then by the U.S. today.

"The influence of the ulama will not allow the Zionist entity Israel to reign the Iranian economy, if the Ulama had influence, they will not allow the Israeli commodities flood the Iranian market without even paying customs duties. If the ulama had any influence, they will slap this government and the Majlis in the face for their betrayals of the country. If the Ulama had influence they will not permit a U.S. puppet (the Shah) commit all these treacherous acts to the country and they will chase him out of Iran.

O, people of Iran I now declare that a great danger is posed at the country. I hereby call on all the people from all walks of life, on the Armed Forces, the politicians, tradesmen, Ulama and Marjas (top religious authorities), theological centers in Qom, Najaf and elsewhere and warn you of the danger. I hereby declare that certain plots are being hatched against us of which we are not aware at all. What can be ever worse than servitude and slavery? This regime has made the nation a slave to the U.S. for the loans and is indeed selling us to America.

"What benefit do the U.S. military advisors have for this country? If Iran is actually occupied by the U.S. then why all this hue and cry and your (Shah) claim of independence and progress? If these advisors are your servants (employees) why do you then treat them as something superior and why not treat them as servants?

God knows that I suffer gravely when I think of the situation in which our villages and provincial areas of the country are today. I am aware of the hunger of the people here and there across the country. I am aware of the unpleasant agricultural situation of the country and I suffer much when I think of it. The government should think of doing something to improve this deplorable situation and must make deligent efforts to better the condition of the people instead of piling up debts. It should not borrow these foreign loans and must not act as a slave before a master in connection with the U.S.

By God those who keep silent in such circumstances as today are sinners. By God those who do not protest are indeed committing a capital sin. O, the so-called Shah of Iran, think of your situaion and do something to save yourself. Why should we be trampled under the boots of the US only because we do not have dollar and are weak?

The U.S. is worse than Britain and the latter is worse than the former. Russia is worse than both of them. Each of them is worse than the other.

The U.S. president must understand that today he is the basest of the human race in the eyes of the Iranian people.

The corrupt and evil practices in this country (Iran) are so much so that I, with my ailing health at present, cannot discuss them all. But all the Ulama are dutybound to awaken the nation to these realities. The nation in turn is dutiful to raise its voice in portest and ask the regime as to why it is committing these treacherous acts to the country. The people must ask the government as to why it has sold the country to its foreign masters. Tell them (the regime) that they have no representative power to act in behalf of the nation. Even, if they had any sort of represenation, they are now deposed of deputation because of their betrayal of the people and the country. "We do not consider this government a legal one any more. Nor do we look at the Majlis as a Majlis of our people. They are all but a group of traitors who have betrayed the country.

"O, God destroy those who betray this land, betray Islam and betray the Qoran."

Following this brave and fiery speech which was made at a time no one dared to name the Shah with anything less than "the king of kings,' the Sun of the Aryan Race His Imperial Majesty, King Mohammed Reza Pahlavi" the regime, under instructions from its White House masters of course, sent hundreds of commanders to arrest the Imam.

Thus, the Shah's corrupt regime forced the Imam to a 15-year old exile in a bid to stifle the Islamic movement. By this, the regime committed the same old mistake perpetrated by all anti-people and human regimes. Instead of fighting the causes, Shah's regime too never opened its eyes to the deplorable conditions of the country and the people and sufficed to put out the flame, in vain, by exiling the Imam as one who had "disturbed the peace and order in the country."

The history however proved how wrong the regime, its foreign masters and internal agents were while on the other hand, it also revealed how vigilant and right Imam Khomeini and the nation were.

Students Following the Line of Imam True Sons of Revolution

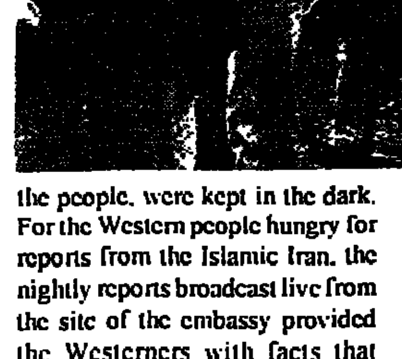
Tehran Times Service

Seventeen years ago, a group of Muslim students seized the American Embassy and ended decades of spying by the so-called U.S. diplomatic mission that planned coups, assassination attempts and other acts of sabotage against the nation of Iran.

The group later received the blessings and full support of the late Leader of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeini. From there on, the relationship between Iran and the U.S. began to sour. Finally all ties between the nascent Islamic Republic and the hegemonistic superpower were served.

Little credit has given to the Students Following the Line of Imam in the Western press for revolutionary action that they took and for the sophisticated media campaign that they initiated to expose the criminal Shah and his evil rule.

Far from being simpletons, the students intelligently used the Western media to provide information to the Western people regarding the immoral support of the Shah by the Western governments. Regarding this support, which had devastating effects on



the people, were kept in the dark. For the Western people hungry for reports from the Islamic Iran, the nightly reports broadcast live from the site of the embassy provided the Westerners with facts that were not highlighted by the Western reporters till then.

The foreign press corps in Iran before The Islamic Revolution of 1979 hobnobbed within a limited circle in posh hotels and did not really concern themselves with the human rights violation of the Shah and his dreaded secrets police, SAVAK.

In a matter of 444 days, the students were capable of enlightening the people in the West about the Shah's crimes. Later after the release of the so-called diplomats, some of the media moguls in the West expressed regret for having allowed the students to use their airtime or print space.

The Students Following the Line of Imam were the true sons of the revolution. They were ready to sacrifice their lives for the causes of the revolution. Indeed, after the Baathist regime staged a war, financed by Arab petrodollars, against the Islamic Republic, many of the students rushed to the warfront to fight the invaders. Some of them even lost their lives in defense of the Islamic country.

On November 3th, we commemorate and honor the revolutionary action by Students Following the Line of Imam that destroyed the math of the U.S. invincibility. They were the vanguards in the fight against the U.S.. hegemony.